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STORAGE

Intensives ^{and} Reflexives
in
Anglo-Saxon and Early Middle-English

A Dissertation
presented to the board of university studies of
the Johns Hopkins University for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

by
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Baltimore

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This Study

is

Dedicated

to

Dr. Jas. W. Bright

At whose suggestion it was begun,

Under whose inspiration it was accomplished

and from whose generous aid in advice and

books it was rendered possible.

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Preface

Introduction

In any historical study of the development of constructions and forms through successive periods of a language, it is well to keep in mind the characteristics of the several periods which may affect this development as well as a clear idea of the chronology of the periods and the inter-chronological relations of the texts of each of the periods. The present study embraces two periods of the English language — the Anglo-Saxon and the Early Middle English. The fact to remember concerning the ~~former~~ is that it is a highly inflected, ~~language in which~~ adjectival relationship is shown by case-form as well as by position and in ~~which~~ case-function is strongly felt. This period closes about 1000 A.D. with the translation of the Gospels; and embraces three groups of texts — the poetry which represents both a freer and a more archaic form; the prose which is grouped around Alfred and represents the classical period of the end of



the 9th century; and the prose which has Ælfrie as its centre and is dated near the end of the 10th century. Between this and the succeeding period come a few texts, mostly transcripts of Anglo-Saxon Mss., which exhibit no change in construction or form but a decided weakening in inflectional endings. The second period includes the texts falling between the dates 1150 and 1250. It is characterized by a further weakening and confusion of inflectional endings and a consequent increase in the importance of position to show relationship while the Dat. case has become the objective pronominal form in all persons and numbers. In our study an intermediate stage of development is represented by the first series of Homilies and the A-text of Layamon's Brut while the remainder give largely the conditions which hold for Middle English.

The texts consulted, with the abbreviations used in reference, are:—

Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie. & in—

Meeker (3 vols.) - For the longer poems the usual abbreviations have been used, Rev: Remains, Gen: Genesis etc: for the shorter ones, I give the reference to the volume, number of selection, and line: Gr. (11²/3) 37 = vol. II second part, selection 3, line 37.

King Alfred's Version of Boethius Sedgefield, Oxford 1899. (= Bo.)

King Alfred's Version - Sweet. EESS. 79. 1883 = Ar.

King Alfred's Version of Gregory's Pastoral Care Sweet. EESS. 45 & 50 (= PC.)

Old Eng. Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History Miller. EESS. (= EeH.)

Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen - Schmidt. Leipzig 1832 (= AlfLaw - IndLaw etc.)

Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel - Earle Oxford 1865. (= Chon.)

Libri Psalmorum Thorpe. Oxford 1835. (= Ps.)

The Blickling Homilies of the 10th Cy. Morris EESS. 58, 63, 73. (= BLH.)

Die Ags. Prosa-Verarbeitung der Benediktionsregeln

Schröer - Hassel 1885. (= B.R.)

The Homilies of the A. S. Church. Sharpe 2 vols.
London 1844, 1846. (= Aef H.)

Aelfric's lives of Saints - Skeat - E.L.S. 76, 82 (= Aelf.)

Aelfric de veteri et novo Testamento - Grein. Cassel
1872 (= Aelf B. En. Ex. etc.)

Aelfric's Grammatik - Jurgis - Berlin 1880 (= Aelf G.)

The Gospels in A. S. and Northumbrian Versions
Synoptically Arranged - Skeat - Cambridge 1871-1884
(= Gosp. Mt. Mk. etc.)

Kuelfstan: Sammlung der ihm zugeschriebenen
Homilien - Napier - Berlin 1883 (= Ku H.)

The Oldest English Texts - Sweet - E.L.S. 83. (= Char.,
West S. etc.). The Whitney Version of Rule of S. Benet - Schöier 11183 WV

The Rule of St. Benet. Logeman London 1881 WR

Sermo in Festis Sanctae Mariae Virginis - Jena
Diss. H. A. Müller - Sammelb. 1884

Old English Homilies - Morris - E.L.S. 29 & 53. (= Hom. I. II.)

Layamon's Brut (3 vols.) (= L.)

The Cronulum (2 vols.) - White - Salt. Oxford 1875 W

Wille, op. cit. 1, 126.

Wille, op. cit. XXI, 1, 244, 500.

Wille, op. cit. (Ch. L. 1)

Wille (Ch. L. 1)

Life of Saint Katherine Dinekel - ELSS. 80 (= SK.)

" " Juliana Cockayne ELSS. 51 (= Stf.)

" " Margerete Cockayne ELSS. 13 (= Stf.)

Hali Mardenhad Cockayne ELSS. 18 (= HM.)

The Aueren Rivle - Morton - Camden Soc.

Pub. London 1853 (= AR.)

Ficir and Virtue. Holthausen ELSS. 89 (= VR.)

An Old English Miscellany - Morris. USS. 49 (= OM.)

Genair & Exodur - Morris ELSS. 7 (= EL.)

Introduction -

One of the difficult problems which confront the English grammarians is the history of the forms myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves - in their three-fold function of reflexive pronoun, of emphatic personal pronoun, and of intensifier of nouns and pronouns. The development of these forms from the earlier stages of the language has given rise to various theories, and the present

study was undertaken primarily as an investigation of this problem from a more minute examination of the Anglo-Saxon and Early Middle English literature than has hitherto been attempted. As related questions of interest arose, the collection of examples was extended to all occurrences of reflexive pronouns and of self. The results have expanded the study into what is intended as a complete statement of the usage of the simple reflexive, of the definite and emphatic adjective self, and of the compound reflexive as regards construction, form, and word order. To this has been added a chapter on the origin of forms and their status at the end of the period, and a few remarks on the relation between the simple and compound reflexive which has resulted in the final overthrow of the simple form as the regular reflexive and the establishment of the compound form. The study is based upon what I have attempted to

a complete collection of all occurrences in the texts read and where it is deemed of sufficient interest full reference-lists are given. In so large a body of literature and in so extensive a collection, such an effort must necessarily suffer from some omissions and misinterpretations, but it is hoped that these are not serious enough to vitiate the conclusions reached.

Especial attention is called to the treatment of the pronominal reflexive Dative where it is hoped a more accurate determination of the range of this construction is given; of the usage in Anglo-Saxon of *self* as intensifier of a pronoun in the Nom. sg. which has not previously received accurate statement; and of the reflexive Dative and the Nom. *self* where an attempt has been made to settle definitely the controversy over this significance of this combination.

The problem of the origin of the Modern English compound forms may be briefly stated as follows:

solutions hitherto offered. The Masc. sg. of the third person, himself, is used as typical of the first complication. In Anglo-Saxon self is used as an emphatic adjective modifier of a reflexive pronoun, of a personal pronoun, and of a noun.

(1) he cwealde hine selfne. (2) he self dyde hit, he hit self dyde; ic seah his wif and hine selfne. (3) God self saegde þæt -, he seah God selfne. In Modern

English himself is a reflexive pronoun, an emphatic personal pronoun, and an intensifier of the personal pronoun and noun. (1) he killed himself.

(2) His son and himself are here, I saw his son and himself. (3) He himself did it, God himself said

that -: Did you see him or his secretary? I saw him himself, Moses saw God himself. (1) and (2) are

readily explained as the hardening of the pronoun and adjective to a close compound in the dominant native form with the loss of inflectional ending.

The difficulty is with (3), for we should expect here the persistence of the adjective self.

conditions did the compound arise and what as the origin of its first element: The second complication is caused by the first element in the forms of the first and second persons singular and plural, my-, thy- ~~was~~ you- which occur in all three of the uses of the compound. What is the origin of these possessive forms and the cause of differentiation? Further complications are seen in the form it-self and in the -es termination of the plurals.

Various answers to these questions have been given by the grammarians. Grimm (Gram. IV 240f. - Ed. 1855) explains the forms of the first and second person as survivals of the Anglo-Saxon emphatic pronouns min selfe, þin selfe with the weakening of min, þin to my-, thy- as in the possessive. He further sees in the -es termination of the plural a survival of the original Gen. singular termination which has been transferred to the plural. The third person his-

eg. has preserved the Dative form under the combined influence of its preponderating frequency of occurrence and of the French lui-même. It-self may represent either the Nom. or Acc., and her-self the Gen. or Dat.

A second view, held by Koch (Gram. I 470f., II 255f.), is that the compound form of the oblique cases was extended by analogy to the Nom. i. e. that he self under the influence of him selfum became he him self. This has already happened in Anglo-Saxon in such expressions as he com him sylf to row. The possessive forms result from the substantival use of self.

Mätzner (Gram. I 308f., II 67f.) holds a third view, advanced in its complete form probably by Penning (A History of the Reflective Pronouns in the English Language - Doctoral diss. Leipzig 1875^{*}). This view accepts the substantival use of self to account for the possessive forms; but considers the Dative forms of the third person as a result of the

^{*} All efforts to procure a copy of this dissertation have ended in failure. It is referred to by Vogt, Anglia



hardening of the construction, the reflexive Dative and the Nominative self (he row him self to row), into a compound Nom., caused by the loss of the feeling for the reflexive Dative with certain verbs. This explanation has been generally accepted by writers on the subject. Difference of opinion exists as to the time of the formation of the compound. Rask (A-S. Gram. § 169. Trans. by Thorpe, London, 1865) saw only the compound in Anglo-Saxon, and does not seem to have connected it with the reflexive Dative construction. Mülling (Die Syntax in den Werken Alfrieds des Grossen vol. I 353 f.) admits the reflexive Dative in certain examples, but denies it in others. Schrader (Studien zur Aelfrieschen Syntax. p. 60f. Göttingen Doctoraldis. Jena 1887) thinks that perhaps traces of the compound may be found in Aelfrie. Vogel (Anglia VI. 328) and Bock (Die Syntax der Pronomina und Numeralia. in König Alfrieds Grossen p. 168. Göttingen Doctoraldis. 1887) deny the compound.

ly in Anglo-Saxon. Cinunkel (Pauls Grundriss I 925), Morris (Outline of English Accidents), Kellner (Historic Outline of English Syntax, § 292 f.), and Sweet (New English Grammar § 1104 f.) accept the view without committing themselves as to the date of its establishment.

Kellner (§ 296.) adds a third view as to the possessive forms, suggesting "that this construction was brought into existence by some change in the pronunciation of the -e- in me self, the self, so that it was confounded with the -i- in my self, thy self."

Each of these theories is open to serious, if not fatal, objections in light of the facts ^{observed} established below. The derivation of the possessive forms from the Agr. emphatic Gen. mine selves etc. is rendered improbable by the fact that this construction, while tolerably frequent in the poetry, is very rare in the prose, a construction dying out in favor of "age-i". The evidence for the substantive

use of self is slight even if any exists. The change in the pronunciation of the -e- in me self etc is too vague to be seriously considered. Further, any theory which fails to explain the differentiation between the forms of the first and second person and those of the third and which fails to take into consideration the facts that the mi-, pi- forms exist for over a century before the po- ce- forms arise in their plurals, that they occur along with the me-, pe- forms during this time, and that they are excluded from certain texts, must be considered inadequate.

The theories for the Dative forms are also unacceptable. The forms occur in texts which show little or no French influence. They occur before the Dative has become the dominant objective of nominal form. They occur while the reflexive Dative is still an active construction in all the categories of verbs established for Aq., and further they show no tendency to separate out

these classes of verbs. Finally the facts that these forms do originate in the non-juxtaposed positions of the pronoun and self (he hit self did) while the older form persists in the juxtaposed (he self hit did), and that a parallel construction is found in him one (< a.s. ana-alon), must be taken into consideration.

The forms established for the end of the period considered here are mi-, pi-, him- (occasionally hnd. also), hir-, us-, you-, hem- (them-) self, selue, seluen. The view will be advanced below that the first step in the formation of the compound was the establishment of the Dative form for all persons. It arose in the non-juxtaposed positions of the Nom. self under the combined influences of the juxtaposed positions of the Nom. and oblique cases, and of the weakening of inflectional ending and the consequent necessity for position to determine relation. The Dative form was added as a disjunctive pronominal reinforcement, an office which at some

the 18th century

to fill elsewhere. The *mi-*, *pi-* forms are originally Datives and the *-e-* is used as the orthographic means of indicating the pronunciation of *me-* and *pe-* in unaccented syllables (*me-self*), ~~par-~~allel to the spelling *before* (*before*), *be-punch* (*be-punch*) etc. This began in the Rom. where *me-*, *pe-* were disjunctive repetitions of an already expressed pronoun. It was extended to the oblique cases and then, from its similarity in sound, became identified with the unaccented possessive, especially in expressions like "I saved my goods and myself."

The changes after 1250 are simpler. The possessive forms of the first and second persons singular are extended to their plurals. The Dative *þeir* in the third person Masc. and fem. sg. and the plural. Itself does not occur in Early Mid. Eng. but is a new formation where it- is an added objective pronoun, analogous to *him-*, *her-*, *them-* now felt as the objective case. *Selves* is made according to the noun declension ^{Substantival use with} ~~from *it*, *him*, *her*, *them*~~

Part I.

Anglo-Saxon Prose and Poetry.

I The Simple Reflexive The personal pronouns of all persons and numbers are used in the oblique cases to refer to the subject of the clause in which they stand. They are the regular reflexive pronouns of the language. In each text the personal and reflexive forms are always the same, and the determination of their character depends upon the context. That the Germanic reflexive of the third person (Goth. seina, sia, sik) once existed, ^{is proved} ~~is indicated~~ by the poetic survival of the reflexive possessive sin. Its loss was due, no doubt, to a levelling out in favor of the first and second persons in which the personal and reflexive pronouns were already identical.

a) The reflexive Genitive. It may be mentioned for completeness that the reflexive possessive does not differ from the personal in form or use in the prose. The poetry preserves the reflexive possessive

* See Sievers' *Angelsächsische Grammatik* 3. § 332.

the third person sin^{*}. Like min, pin it agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case and is declined like the strong adjective. It does not occur in the prose and is evidently a poetic archaism. Slach

The object of a verb, the reflexive pronoun is very rare, occurring only with: mipan PC. 22/11; seanian PC. 407/13, 409/33, Pa. 34/24, 39/16; tilian PC. 132/8, Bo. 67/11, Alf. 19/172. (Like reflexive in full)

b) The reflexive Dative. Some verbs and adjectives govern a Refl. Dat. which is necessary to the sense; certain categories of verbs may take a Refl. Dat. which is pleonastic; several prepositions govern a Refl. Dat. in certain collocations.

(1) The necessary Refl. Dat. occurs (a) as indirect object or Dat. of separation with the verbs: andwynden Alf. 33/54; awupan Rid. 24/5; deborgan Rev. 1147, 1758; georgan Act 125/3, Alf. H. i 416/17, ii 310/6, Alf. 25/638, Buth. 40/3/93, 94/11, 134/22, 135/26, 141/26, 144/25, 145/17, 167/7, 178/6, 290/24/29, 300/12, Gen. 2691, Cr. 771, Buth. 781, Ex. 1572/13

* For occurrences see Grün's Spätschied under sin

deman Aelf. 17/86; gefaetman Dr. 244/22; geligan
kr. 112/1) 4/56; gelician Nutt. 229/4, Aelfr. 96/9; gelifan
BeH. 65/10; ofdon BR. 103/1; oftion AP. 26/1; seilclan*
BeH. 440/20, Nutt. 54/19, 102/15 (also used with Acc.); pingian
Nutt. 250/16; warnian* BeH. 58/20, 128/9, 182/13 (also used
with Acc.) — (B) and with the adjectives: leary Bo.
22/2; alowierpe Bo. 25/20; gehende Nutt. 70/2, 179/16; ge-
hiesum Bo. 10/3; hold BeH. 194/21; loof BR. 19/15; gelic AC.
106/15, 348/21, Aelfr. 1/45; getrowe Bo. 16/16, BeH. 194/19.

(2) The plonastic Refl. Dat. has been cursorily no-
ticed by the grammarians from Hicke who mentions
it as an Aeg. construction with verbs of motion and
ondraedan to the modern writers who see its survival
in such expressions as "he built him a house". Rock
(see Introd. p. 14) attempts a classification of the verbs
with which it occurs in the *Crosina* and calls at-
tention to its special use with prepositional phrases.
A special study of it for all periods of the language
is made by F. Voges in *Anglia* VI 317-374. He there dis-
tinguishes two plonastic Datives. The *ethereal*

* The case difference after verbs of protection seems to be
"he protect himself from anything" (Acc.) and "he wards off
anything from himself" (Dat.)

the reflexive. The former is used only in the first and second persons and does not refer to the subject of ~~the~~ clause, 'but me Orsino's throat'; the latter may be used in any person and refers to the subject of the clause "he took him another". Both occur only in familiar or comic styles. The verbs with which the Refl. Dat. occur are classified as verbs of 'bodily quiet', 'bodily activity', 'mental activity' and miscellaneous.

For Age. it may be said that the Refl. Dat. with verbs of motion is especially characteristic of the poetry, but otherwise the construction occurs freely in all the monuments. In the later language it survives with certain verbs as a lively colloquialism.

The verbs with which the Refl. Dat. occurs fall into three classes: (1) verbs whose activity contains an idea of construction or of possession; (2) verbs which express the transitive or intransitive exercise of a bodily or mental function; (3) verbs which express an intransitive state of bodily motion or quiescence. The Dative function differs slightly

with the three classes of verbs. With the first, it is a Dative of interest, denoting that the activity of the verb is exerted for the benefit of the subject (put him weapons worlton, Act. 44/34). With the second and third, it denotes merely the subjective relation of the verbal idea to its subject, and forms with the verb a species of medial voice (and can him ge-second betunx root and leaf Wuth. 58/1; pa him ham -ward for Chron. 68/29).

The Refl. Dat. is also used with certain prepositional phrases which express the object towards which the verbal activity is directed (nim pe wif - accipe tibi saxum Gen. 27/2; but ngm pe on hand pa gird - virgam... tolle in manu ua Ex. 7/18). The Refl. Dat. is more closely united in sense and position to the prepositional phrase than to the verb. It translates a Latin reflexive possessive and partakes of both the Refl. Dat. and possessive senses. It occurs usually with verbs which take - Refl. Dat. but is extended to other verbs with similar prepositional

phrases. It is probably a specialized use of the Refl. Dat. by the absorption of the possessive of the prepositional phrase, still rarely found (hi... him water on huora exlun geftton AefH. i 562/3).

(41) Any verb of constructing, preparing, or transforming anything may take a Refl. Dat. (and work on him huora AefH. 46/18). geactelian Gr. 112/3) 3/64; aformian Nutt. 246/3; araeran AlfH. ii 472/24, 504/20, 506/14, AlfL 4/83, 6/119, Ex. 319; bacan Nutt. 212/26; lytlian Gen. 1880; gedalan Ps. 21/16; don (= make) PC. 427/15, AefH. 212/32, BtH. 51/2, Ps. 234/9; geacnian AlfL 12/269, gegearnian AefH. 348/12, Ps. 198; geotan AlfB. Ex. 32/8, Dent. 9/12; gehoalan BtH. 89/3; kladan PC. 469/7, plantian Eoep. Mt. 12/1, L. 20/9; ge-timbrian AefH. 212/1, 282/12, BtH. 136/12, AlfB. Gen. 11/4, Luth. 221; todalan Eoep. Mt. 27/35, J. 19/24, LucPs. 21/19; trynian bctb. 63/6, 79/18; writan AlfB. Dent. 31/19; wuchian Nutt. 220/11/15; geswyrcean AefH. 44/34, 46/39/18, 140/24, Chron. 88/36, 142/2, BtH. 41/6, AefH. i 20/31, 22/28, 464/33, AlfL 25/300, AlfB. Gen. 3/7, 6/14, 11/3, Ex. 20/4, 32/19/23/31, 34/1/17, Luc. 26/1, Dent. 4/16, 9/16, 10/1, Juch. 5/2, Nutt. 105/2, Eoep. L. 11/1

Beo. 1491, *Er.* 1/12) 1/17, 11/5) 31, 63, *ten.* 273, 726, 1663, *such.* 271,

Ph. 451.

(a)² Any verb of having, obtaining, attempting to obtain, or desiring to obtain, possession of any thing may take a Refl. Sub. (and hæfde him þone neweald *Ar.* 274/14). *abiddan* *BtH.* 392/32, *Chron.* 3/15, *BtH.* 65/7; *afindan* *AelfH.* i 344/7, *AelfL.* 16/38, 18/31; (*gesagnian* *RC.* 24/11, 334/13, *Ar.* 224/4/20, 284/30, *Bo.* 30/25, *Chron.* 163/14, *BtH.* 28/6, *BtH.* 105/10, *AelfH.* i 468/8, ii 102/29, 104/3, 344/5, 544/4, *AelfB.* *Num.* 13/31, *AntH.* 251/2, 259/15, *ten.* 422, 1829, 2142, 2702, *Crab.* 86, 118, 174, 253, *Rid.* 93/12; *marcan* *AelfL.* 5/138; *ascian* *AelfH.* 165/13; *gebedian* *BtH.* 405/29; *begietan* *Chron.* 155/23, *BtH.* 29/1, *AelfH.* 165/4, ii 95/25, *AelfL.* 8/8, 21/159, 30/55/214, *AntH.* 301/15; *biecian* *AelfL.* 25/635; (*gebiddan* *Ar.* 242/15, *BtH.* 6/29, 8/3, 44/12/24, 54/11, 180/9, 384/18; *BtH.* 19/29, 77/6, 213/33, 222/2, *AelfL.* 6/218, 30/424, *AntH.* 240/10, 290/21, *Er.* 1/7) 1, 11/3) 83; *biegan* *Bo.* 133/28, *AelfH.* i 64/12/13, ii 570/14/21, *AelfL.* 12/123, 238/491, *AelfB.* *ten.* 42/8, *Crab.* *AntH.* 14/15, 25/9, *AntH.* 6/36, *Ar.* 9/15, 22/36, *J.* 4/8; *bigietan* *Cr.* 1690; *bieingen* *ten.* 1720; *brucan* *Er.* 112/6) 78; *crapian* *BtH.* 354/25, *AelfH.* i 204/9, *Er.* 112/7) 34; *geceosan* *Ar.* 9/8, 44/11, 55/29, 111/16 *Ar.*

It also takes a Refl. acc. the original distinction in case may depend upon the two conceptions of prayer - to ask anything of God for our self (1st.), to commend our self to God (2nd.)

66/28, Eccl. 220/17, 410/3, Chron. 234/3, R.H. 23/25, Alf. i 24/20,
ii 360/21, 494/30, 525/24, Alf. 7/117, 10/274, 13/7/243, 15/46, 25/399,
30/317, Alf. B. C. 13/2, 41/33, Jud. prol. 12, 15, Ex. 14/2, 17/9, Deut.
1/13, 15/13, Num. 13/3, Math. 17/10, Luc. 32/12, 46/5, 131/13, 134/4,
Rev. 1740, Ex. 1/15) 47, 1/17) III 13/3, Andr. 404, Ex. 112/6) 66, C. 1051,
1250, 1503, 1927, 2722, C. 204, Luc. 553, Ex. III/5) 87; ge-
larnian R. 246/12, R.H. 97/4, 101/26, 111/3, 113/32, Alf. 13/293,
30/16, Math. 20/3, 112/14, 113/7, 115/15, 144/26, 150/12, 152/4, 167/8,
225/30, Ex. 11/5) 168, C. 2281; gefohtan Alf. Jud. 7/2;
jetian Alf. i 502/3; findan Alf. 238/5-17, 29/143, 30p.
L 9/2, Ex. 1/10) 15, 112/10) 99; fon C. 114/20, 262/9, 272/28, 284/15;
gadrian Alf. 96/8; giernan Luc. 228, 291; goldhord-
ian 30p. Mt. 6/19/20; habban R. 370/6, C. 152/24, 274/14,
282/12, R. 24/8, 112/25, R.H. 107/14, Alf. i 592/6, 606/5, ii 154/52, 224/
12, 312/18, 388/25, 490/15, Alf. 2/332, 13/318, 15/159/202, 238/491, Alf. B. C.
33/9, Ex. 21/26, Andr. 11/14, Jud. 13/3, Apil. 263/16, Alf. 105/4, Math. 112/12,
122/4, 137/20, 151/9, 176/27, 191/18, 259/18, 272/22, 306/8, 30p. Mt. 21/38,
Luc. 83/3, Ad. 22, 23², Ex. 1/7) 31, 1/12) 7/27, 1/14) 3/169/172/183, 1/17)
A/17, 112/1) 4/69, C. 143, 2128, Dan. 197, C. 82, R. 32/15;
haldan C. 1650; giernian Alf. i 540/1; giernian R.

Usp. 83/4; nemanan (claim) Usp. Mt. 23/9; neman ken.
235, 401; niman Pl. 140/7/11, 391/30, 405/11, 162/22, Ur. 44/27, ActH.
168/19, Chron. 133/20, 143/4, 157/11, 183/22, 184/3, BR. 65/3, 91/5, 121/20,
ActH. ii 356/2, 14/11, 456/28, ActH. 24/29, ActB. Ken. 6/2, 27/2, Job.
9/5, Job. 16/42, ActH. 10/2, Ur. 1/15) 24, Muth. 105/12, 174/9, onfon
Usp. d. 19/12, gerassan Usp. 23/670; gerassian (intr. bud =
take booty) Usp. 43/11; secan Pl. 465/28, No. 59/8, ActH. 46/17, 242/5;
304/8, 366/13, 462/10, 478/20, ActH. ii 155/27, 386/27, ActB. 103/31, Ur. 1/2)
114, 117/5) 131, Ken. 1043, 1912, Jul. 170; sellan (viot fro - the idea
of obtaining money is present) Ur. 126/16, 152/8, 230/8; ge-
attan Ur. 4/27, 70/1, 80/10, Usp. 23/216, ActB. Ken. 19/10, Num. 14/4,
ActB. 57/9; sinman Usp. 290; gestrieman ActH. 7/327, Pl. 391;
tellen Rev. 1773; tilian ActH. i 334/27, ii 283/18, 462/11, Muth. 296/7,
Ken. 1557; unductiedan Pl. 417/24/27, Ur. 112/7, Chron. 22/14;
wegan Ur. 1/12) 3/6, Guth. 35; gwnifian (intr. = take a wife)
ActB. Jud. 116/6; wilnian Pl. 457/21, ActH. 204/29, 404/19, Ur. 773,
Guth. 261; wman Ur. 154/22, 218/18, 268/12, No. 54/16, 108/13, 124/30,
ActH. 200/15, 384/22, BR. 17/22, ActH. i 554/30, ii 372/16, Usp. 23/576,
Muth. 191/22, 270/20, Rev. 933, Ur. 117/5) 131; Elen 668, Pres. 49, Ur. 789,
Jul. 452, Rid. 21/17.

(3)' There are a few occurrences of the Refl. Dat. with verbs of drinking, eating, seeing - beihaldan ReH. 241/9, drincan Re. 120/13, AlfH. 13/85; etan Re. 120/13, Chron. 135/20, ReH. 33/3, AlfH. ii 38/8; igiscan ReH. 438/19, ReH. 241/9, AlfH. 236/167, Gen. 272a — galan Re. 11/5/67 and swuran Reo. 2739 (conceived of as verbs of speaking?)

(4)' The Refl. Dat. occurs occasionally with verbs of knowing and feeling, and with ondraedan - can Chron. 240/9, MtH. 51/28, 55/1, Reo. 2063, Re. 1/54) 3/170, Andr. 195, forsecawan AlfH. ii 64/7; gelifan Re. 1/2) 6/27, Reo. 910, 1273, Gen. 401, Cr.S. 291; mytan MtH. 151/16, 241/16, Re. 39/14, 48/18; on-
manan Andr. 630; geraedan MtH. 51/19, 57/15; teohhian Andr. 1220; wah MtH. 147/26, Reo. 822, Re. 1/14) 3/146, Gen. 445, Ex. 401, Re. 1244, Re. 369, Re. 111/6) 46/47, Reid. 36/3 — overunfrow-
ian AlfH. 236/243; gebotunwian Re. 14/22; wanian Re. 166/
20, 244/4; forhtian MtH. 138/21, ReH. 125/25; onsittan AlfH. 25/
493/730; and. 1042, Reid. 16/22; ondraedan (there are
241 occurrences of the Refl. Dat. with this verb and
very few examples without it).

(5)' Any verb of motion may take a Refl. Dat.

(and cyde him eft to Dundee Chron. 153/19). ciernan
Chron. 153/19, 182/4, AlfH. ii 518/30; ciropan AlfH. 21/101; faran
Bo. 18/14, Chron. 68/29, BR. 99/1, AlfH. i 126/21, 128/14, 132/21, ii
416/30, AlfH. 22/227, AlfB. Gen. 12/19, 19/15, Dind. 24/11, Juch. 2/16/15,
Gen. 543; faran Bo. 105/10, Ar. 74/32, Lett. 184/20, 194/17, Chron
137/10, 142/9, 153/11, 182/15, 187/13, 209/14, 266/15, AlfH. 3/36, AlfB. Gen
22/19, Gen. 1/12) 7/25, 111/5) 102; feallan Gen. 2001; Blegan
Rev. 105/8/9, AlfH. i 142/9, AlfH. 29/174; fundian Gen. 111/5) 100;
gan Pl. 190/25, AlfH. i 508/1, ii 394/22, 418/1, AlfH. 7/198, 21/43,
25/230, AlfB. Ev. 21/11, Gosp. Mk. 5/34, Gen. 1/16) 40 - eode Pl.
.03/14, Chron. 135/8, 140/17, AlfH. ii 140/21, 354/19, AlfH. 12/71, 21/397,
23/183/489/545, 236/570, 29/249; gogadrian Pl. 30/21, Chron. 205/
16; hewarfan Ar. 242/27, Gen. 240, 447, 762; iernan AlfH. 21/106;
lorian Rev. 2062; nidan Chron. 76/10, 132/19, AlfH. 19/210, 27/62,
31/63; tredan Rev. 1880; poerian Bo. 105/1; quendian Ar.
138/9, 146/20, Chron. 140/21, 145/16, 151/7, 154/5/16, 171/6/8, 174/13, 177/
40, 182/6, 183/3/7/11/12/14/24/26, 184/6, 185/3, AlfH. i 123/8, 262/8, ii
452/25, AlfH. 7/583, 21/192, 20/346, 25/439, 29/505, AlfB. Gen. 21/14,
Hum. 21/4, Jud. 5/24, Job 16/2; wendian Gen. 111/5) 100, 491; gewitan
Gen. 1/3) 45, Rev. 26, 234, 301, 448, 1121, 1225, 1626, 1924, 2185, 21/1 -

Gr. 1/10) 9, 1/17/1/53, 32/13, Andr. 118, 225, 235; 973, 1058, Judith
291, Gen. 858, 1049, 1356, 1649, 1730, 1767, 1779, 1793, 1816, 1920, 2018, 2048;
2043, 2095, 2166, 2397, 2574, 2581, 2620, 2884, Dan. 441, Ec. 533, Phil. 30/10;
lattan (motion implied) Gr. 17/10 — Chron. 209/16.

(V)² A few verbs of bodily grist together with worpan
and wesan occasionally take the Refl. Dat. (Sarton him
act wine Dan. 696). Ambrosian Alf. Gr. Gen. 22/5; libban Gr. 111/13) 88;
liegan Chron. 135/20, Gr. 1/16) 318; sittan Ps. 985/4, Ro. 104/33, Refl.
6/140, 10/72, 28/88, Gr. 1/7) 111, 112/6) 79, Dan. 696, End. 586; standan
Alf. 23/458, 238/422, Refl. Gr. 18/5, Andr. 1712, Gr. 11/5) 63; gewor-
man Alf. 199/8 — worpan Chron. 187/12, Alf. 89/2, Alf. 213/4;
wesan Ps. 885/10, Chron. 143/14, 185/4, Refl. i 142/10, 332/2, ii 170/17,
482/28, Refl. 16/243, 23/895, Refl. Gr. 14/14, 21/2, Gen. 24/5, Gr. 11/5) 89,
162, 11/5) 86, Gen. 367.

The normal word-order of the Refl. Dat. is —

(1) Subject + Refl. Dat. + verb + object

(2) Subject + verb + Refl. Dat. + object.

If the verb is in the imperative the order is always verb
+ Refl. Dat.

The Refl. Dat. with prepositional phrases is usually, as

used with verbs of construction or possession, but is extended to similar phrases with other verbs. These phrases are of four types: (1) and namon him on hand hira heapan (Aelfr. L. 15/20); (2) and asponan him to fulturne Corinthum (Dr. 144/24); (3) Crish.... ge-
nas him maiden to mielder (Aelfr. ii 236/32); (4) pone
timan hi heoldan him to Eastertide Aelfr. ii 266/19. The
Aelf. Dat. usually precedes the phrase immediately
though occasionally separated. The occurrences are:-
aet heortan; leegan Gen. 636: for God, sum; habban
Dr. 34/20, Rev. 1178; fleogan B. 948; unscipian but 98/24, 105/
13: in breostum, fe hate, ahte; beran Dr. 11/5) 118; laet-
an Dr. 1/15) 12, gebiegan Dr. 236/32: of breostum, hand-
on, heale; laetan Dr. 276, fleogan Dr. 1/16) 7, don Rev.
2810: on bearm, boorne, handa etc — fulturn; be-
ran Dr. 264/6, Gen. 636, bestingan Aelfr. ii 330/30, gebrecan Gen.
62, brecan Aelfr. i 100/32, habban Dr. 428/11, Reft. ii 24/12, 40/27,
264/4, 280/34, 416/35, 430/22, Aelfr. 3/425, 15/206, 16/380, Reft. 2. 366,
32/15, Dr. 1/2) 13/12, Rev. 2363, Dr. 1/12) 6/10, And. 507, Wis. 2/12,
20/4, 32/21, 80/6, hladan Rev. 2776, laetan And. 324, laetan Rev. 2776

marisian Aeth ii 304/14, niman Aeth 238/620, Refl. Cr. 7/15, 15/29
Sim. 518, Cr. 240 - aspanan Cr. 65/14, 90/7, 96/5, ringan Aeth.
50/14, ladian Aeth. 201/31, aspanan Cr. 82/9, getion Cr. 106/3, 110/8,
112/2: to froge, fultume etc. - syringe, klaforbe,
wife, moder etc - many miscellaneous nouns un-
der type four; abodan Cr. 80/31, araran Aeth. 150, aspanan
Cr. 144/24, 146/21, Chron. 101/15, asfian Aeth. 132/20, awendan
Aeth. ii 540/15, Aeth. 248/5, begitan Cr. 112/8, 152/5, behofian
Aeth. 125/11, 126/5, butacean Aeth. ii 578/22, bringan Aeth. 106/19,
516/12, ringan Aeth. 116/24, slipian Aeth. i 220/24, Aeth. 15/46,
Aeth. Aeth. 30/19, girewan Cr. 96/10, 108/33, 252/2, 264/15, Aeth. 32/24,
56/7, 416/7, Chron. 108/13, 117/2, 194/19, Aeth. i 46/12, 210/15, 302/25, 444/5,
576/27, ii 6/34, 54/13, 64/11, 230/32, 526/5, Aeth. 2, 352, 16/147, 18/14/361, Aeth.
Num. 18/1, Aeth. 14/2, Aeth. 107/24, diak. 32/2, 46/4, Cr. 36, don Pl. 525,
120/19, 244/15, 316/23, Cr. 114/29, 122, 9, 134/4/32, 145/9, 154/6, Aeth. 231/14/20,
507/27, Cr. 1/8) 20, Aeth. 26, giernan Chron. 204/12, gigrifan
54/12, halgian Aeth. 106/22, Cr. 1481, habban Pl. 44/7, 120/19, 248/
1, 391/29, Cr. 40/7, 96/28/29, 152/29, 270/17, Aeth. 56/6, 144/15, 240/15, 324/19,
Chron. 64/32, 54/5, 182/5, 165/6, Aeth. 113/34, 127/12, Aeth. i 330/27, 516/32,
ii 204/2, 266/19/21, 422/6, 540/10, Aeth. 5/221, 5/221, 11/11, 11/11, 11/11, 11/11

3/9, 27/15, d. 3/8, h. 44/14, Afd. 29, kr. 1/5) 3, 1/12) 8/20, 1/15) 63,
 Undr. 311, kr. 112/1) 4/113, ten. 407, Erbs. 70, 643, Er. 708, Jul. 212,
 yphleidan Dan. 63, gekunorfan Pl. 246/5, 387/-4, lastan Afd.
 23/319, geliffarstan Afd. 11/170, nidan dr. 130/34, niman
 dr. 7/12, 30/32, 52/16, 88/7, Ro. 20/7, Geth. 162/9/19, 382/16, Chron. 68/14, 118/
 6, 125/1, 169/35, 194/26, AfdH. ii 452/34, 522/32, 549/20, AfdH. kr. 6/3, Job
 10/9, Math. 45/5, dr. 1/14) 3/197, Er. 223, Geth. 713, Orfon Geth. 225/30,
 Chron. 24/17, AfdH. 4/24, 6/78, geridan Chron. 16/36, mean Pl. 305/4,
 dr. 228/13, 242/32, Chron. 64/25, 104/22, 108/29, 108/20, 28, AfdH. Jul. 96,
 Math. 245/7, sullen Pl. 103/21, AfdH. ii 328/3, gason Er. 1106, 1264,
 gesetton dr. 144/22, 210/26, Chron. 139/2, AfdH. ii 69/8, 14/13, Rev.
 1247, striman ten. 1118, gætion (færed) Dan. 204, 208, 214,
 lion & draw) dr. 244/31, 276/24, Geth. 228/31, Tobrigdan Undr. 140,
 leprætion Jul. 54, underfon AfdH. ii 98/34, AfdH. 4/14, Math. 284/26,
 wimpeian AfdH. ii 492/20, gawinnan Chron. 224/26, geygcan
 Geth. 46/8, AfdH. ii 464/57, AfdH. Er. 32/19, marian AfdH. 10/59,
 Math. 107/3

(3) The Afd. Dat. with prepositions. The Afd. Dat. is gov-
 erned by certain prepositions and prepositional adverbs in
 phrases which usually denote some abstract relation.

space between subject and predicate (and drop line
aetforan him, Aelfh. i. 150/22). When introduced by be-
twonan, mid, on, and to, these phrase occur with
some frequency; with other prepositions they are rare.
The order is (1) Prep. + Repl. Obj., (2) Repl. Obj. + Prep., (3) Repl.
Obj. Prep. adv. The following list gives the preposi-
tions with the verbs they modify (number of occurrence
in parentheses): after, beholdan (1), beforan (1): aetforan,
ascendan (1), drifan (1), endan (4), eon (1): be, cwestan (1),
geþencan (1), innan (1) - noun (3): beaftern, habban (1), laetan
(2), forlaetan (3): be cwestan, habban (2): beforan, drifan
(1), innan (1), eon (3): betwonan, habban (2): betwistan,
habban (2): betwonan is used chiefly to express a re-
ciprocal relation (a) in collocations denoting an ex-
change of words or ideas, cwestan (24), reidan (2), re-
cean (1), regean (1), sprecan (15), smeagan (5), fehtian (1),
þegnan (6). (b) habban (1) - (b) in collocations de-
noting a state of peace or hostility, gefehtan (2), flitan (3),
lufian (7), ascian (2), geþwærian (1), dwyrrian (1), win-
nan (23), wætrian (1), ungefeorn, gefeorn (1).

(17), andan, sibbe etc. beniman (1), fastman (2), hab-
 ban (14), haldan (5), apakebban (3), aparawan (1) - (C)
 and with, don (1), belawan (1), cyssan (1), gelornan (1),
 mureman (1), sentrauran (1), treawan (1). wisan ags-
 behefe (1), wifian (1), wunchan (2), niman (1), sellan
 (2), sendan (1), swinan (1), underfon (1). It is used reflex-
 ively with - araidan (1), heran (2), daldan (5), dleiman (1),
 don (2), ferian (2), gehaldan (1), gesion (1), wisapan (1):
for, giseyldan (1), sellan (1) - noun (1): fore, todaldan (1):
from, (ar)searfan (2), dleiman (2), cydon (4), adrifan (4);
 asyrsian (2), astatan (3), aspyman (1), seaworpan (1):
mid, aston (2), begitan (1), heran (4), brungian (9), ferian (3),
 foraldan (1), gegripan (1), habban (40), gehaldan (2), laaldan (12),
 lutan (4), niman (12), onfon (1), tredan (1), gesion (2), amuan (1),
 geweman (1) - noun (2): of, acunuan (1), seaworpan (1), we-
 fan up (1), þurst dleimean (1): ofer, habban (1), niman (2),
 getimbrian (1): on, becnuyttan (1), adon (1), habban (43),
 gehelopian (1), orenawan (1), sugitan (1), lion (2): oubutan
 gesion (1); onimman gedeglian (1), gadman (1), habban (4),
 gehaldan (2), sear (1): ongeweng habban (1) - to

laedan (11), aspanan (9), gebigan (6), geeigan (3), clifian (23),
gefettian (1), forlaetan (1), hatan (11), gelangian (4), gelaedian (5),
geloccian (2), geniedan (37), gemiman (6), gesamnian (1),
gesetton (2), gession (18), underfon (1), wilnian (1): toforan,
sundan (1): togeanes, gesion (1): toward, gesion (2):
under, findan (1), habban (2), gesion (1), gesettan 4: wiot,
onaelan (1): widaestan, laefan (1).

C) The Reflexive Accusative. Any transitive verb
whose activity may be exerted by the subject upon
itself, may take a Refl. Acc. as direct object. There
are 195 verbs in our text used with the Refl. Acc., the
greater number occurring only once or twice. The ver-
bal compounds with be- are especially noticeable for
their number (besion, bepeuean etc.); and for their
frequency of occurrence: -aetiewan (26), a-on-habban
(42), aetuecan (43), gesiddan [see note p. 25] (152), eotme-
dan (26), gadrian (57), (on-)gyrdan (12), gikaldan (30), hy-
daro (6), gemengian (60), gerordian (15), restan (41), sam-
nian (57), gesceydan (7), gesceydelan [also Dub.] (14), swat-
ian (57), todaelan (57), getrymian (8), gepirdan (25)

nian (also with Dat.) (43), wendan (18). The Refl. Acc. occurs in a reciprocal sense with gretan Aff. Ex. 18/7, lufian 200f. J. 15/12/17, gemetan Cr. 128/2, 144/35, 232/6, Bo. 63/10, Ceth. 386/2, Refl. 30/369, wean Chron. 108/25, geson Ceth. 372/3.

Grimm (Gram. III 38) considers restan and wendan medial verbs with a plonastic Refl. Acc. They are, rather, transitive verbs with a direct object in Acc. Wendan, as a verb of motion, is intransitive and takes a Refl. Dat. Restan, like hydan etc., becomes an intransitive reflexive verb (see Sweet's New English Gram. I § 254) in Modern English.

The Acc. forms of the first and second person occur with about the same frequency as for the personal pronoun, more often in the Poetry than the prose. The normal order is verb + Refl. Acc., less frequently Refl. Acc. + verb, rarely verb Refl. Acc. or Refl. Acc. verb. It frequently follows the subject pronoun immediately.

(2) The Refl. Acc. with prepositions is rare, occurring only with luforan (5), behindan (3), betwixh (2), for (1).

mid (14), on (2), ougean (3), wist (7), sturb (7), ymbre (2),
ymbutan (4). The order is always Pref - Ref Acc.

II Self as a definite and emphatic Adjective. Self
has two clear-cut uses in Ags. as an adjective (1) It is
combined with the demonstratives se, seo, þæt - dis,
deos, dis to form an emphatic definite modifier of
a noun, and is equivalent to the Latin idem, English
same, very. (2) It is used in the ^{post-positive} position as
intensifier of a noun or pronoun and is equivalent
to the Lat. ipse, Eng. himself etc.

a) The Definite Use of Self.^{*} Self with the demon-
strative forms an emphatic definite modifier of a
noun — (1) pointing backward, when the noun mod-
ified has been previously expressed or implied; (2)
pointing forward, when the noun is followed by a
restrictive relative clause. It is always declined
like a weak adjective, and preserves the order Demon.
+ self + noun. The noun modified is usually one
of time, place, or person.

(1) Swilce he in þære ceastre stænde se earcan ge-
* This use of self is rare in Alfred and Ælfric, being supplanted
by ilca — of þa beorgan þa mon Ælfric hæf. 2o þam ilcan
beorgan lagað.... Cr. 16/13

timbrade.... In paere soelfan erican Sct Pauli-
 nus.... (Ceth. 144/6) - Ceth. 93/6, 125/1, 170/15, 174/11, 182/23, 202/9, 210/29,
 322/14, 338/31, 368/23, 384/2, 432/2, 452/28, 460/1, 476/21 [time]; 144/6,
 228/23, 232/18, 340/1/11, 434/29 [place]; 198/14, 228/28, 250/7, 356/23 [per-
 son]; 76/18, 82/7/29, 86/23, 88/10, 94/17, 136/15, 376/17, 406/21, 432/4: Chron.
 (dand Mo.) 177/13, 182/1, 193/15 [time]; 33/32, 122/18, 123/31/36, 255/37,
 256/31/32 [place]; 130/6 [person]; 227/19: Deth. 171/16, 247/10: DR.
 6/23, 41/5, 43/1, 58/8 [time]; 4/8, 101/18, 125/17, 126/18, 127/2, 130/6, 136/20,
 137/23 [person]; 20/17, 26/17, 42/26, 44/5, 46/6, 62/18, Aeth. i 388/33, ii
 124/11, Aeth. 8/193, Aeth. 4/18, 19/2: Ruth. 13/3, 153/14: Gen. f. 11/6 —
paer sylfa is used absolutely to repeat a previously expres-
 sed word or idea. PC. 322/21, 326/14; Ceth. 264/8, 346/4, 362/21, 370/4,
 466/11, 474/9; Chron. 184/5, DR. 46/20, Aeth. 23/276/443/643; Gen. 7/12.
 (2) and in paere soelfan stowe paere erican, paer
his wilnade, bebyrged was (Ceth. 176/8) - PC. 76/15; Ceth. 114/10,
 168/2, 286/7, 302/32, 360/19, 176/8, [time]; 178/6, 184/2/4, 284/22, 364/26,
 [place]; 38/18, 50/18, 200/25, 330/22, 380/29 [person]; 136/16: DR. 46/9,
 60/15, Aeth. ii 104/3; Aeth. 32/441: Ruth. 23/8; 20/3, 101/5, 192/11, 20/7,
 124/5, 189/17, 172/9, 175/24; Gen. d. 6/38 — the demon + sylfa
 followed by a relative clause as in the previous text.

to refer to persons. CoetH. 68/12, 202/19, 334/7; BR. 124/16, OefH. 23/05; MttH. 38/17, 301/12.

There are three cases of poem sylfum + Noun (Masc. dat.), CoetH. 26/21; BR. 47/8; MttH. 13/6 - to be considered ungrammatical confusions of the definite and emphatic constructions.

b) The Emphatic Use of self. Self modifies a noun or pronoun to render it emphatic (= Lat. ipse, Eng. himself etc.). The noun modified is, with few exceptions, an expression for the Deity (God, Christ, Christen etc.), a superhuman personage (heavenly, deofol etc.), or a person of exalted rank (kyning, earl, David, Petrus etc.). Differences of construction and word-order differentiate the Nominative and oblique cases, the singular and plural of the Nominative, and the use with nouns and pronouns.

(1) The Nominative. The position of self with regard to its noun or pronoun gives five types of word-order. The normal order is the juxtaposed with 707 occurrences out of a total of 890.

- (d) no micle Babilon þe ie self atimbrede (Pl. 38/17).
 (β) fortaem ie hit no self nauht ne vundraede (Rev. 47/5).
 (γ) se lebreisca swaet, syelf ie swelte þonne (Aelf. 12/591).
 (δ) he aegoter fleah ge þa deað ge þa aegena 7 eac self
 saede þæt ~ (Dr. 106/33)
 (ε) se ne mæg nan fyr of heofenum asundan sepe on
 heofenum syelf euman ne mot (Aelf. 11. 452/2).
 (δ') Ewa was þrowelf, þa he biorgas weard

sohte, saronidae: seolfa na eude.

þurh hwæt... (Rev. 3068) - poetical.

There are 135 occurrences of (β). The intervening word is usually a pronoun or verb. The other types are rare.

The Nominative singular is both weak and strong, the usage varying with the text. The Gospels, Boethius, and Pastoral Care, and all of Aelfric's works have only self with a pronoun while selfa occurs only twice with a noun - Pl. 26, 6, 50/21. Both occur in the other texts. Except for a few cases of elf and selfa, the Nom plural is regularly strong (selfe). The negative seolfe &

tion for West-Saxon prose is self (strong dial.), following
its noun or pronoun immediately (a) or separated
from it by an intervening pronoun or verb (b).

a. Noun + self (sg.) — PC. (11)*; Cr. (3); Bz. (5); AlfH. (48), AlfL. (29),
AlfB. (12) — EcH. 18/23, 84/33, 154/35, 368/10 (4); Chron. [L.Ms.] 187/3;
BzH. 61/27, 41/4, 51/6, 161/19, 49/21, 81/5, 217/6, 221/30 (8); Bz. 50/19, 64/1
(2); WtH. 19/1, 20/16, 25/8, 64/1/3, 151/32, 177/12, 202/20, 269/29, 280/23,
286/14, 90/5, 151/27, 189/12, 200/1/12, 215/8, 222/17, 224/11, 226/2, 290/20,
10/10, 13/3, 52/21, 58/20, 66/10/20, 130/14, 134/6, 134/14, 198/4, 261/12,
34/9, 83/20, 191/20, 200/7, 79/10 (37) — Poetry (55).

Noun + selfa (sg.) — PC. (2) — EcH. 100/25, 158/20 (2); BzH.
39/12, 45/20, 57/3, 59/1, 75/36, 109/7, 17/32, 39/23, 131/14, 165/2, 167/18,
95/29, 109/15, 163/31, 181/12/36 (16); WtH. 27/14, 289/15, 222/18, 222/2,
45/1, 75/15, 85/20, 96/23, 143/10, 154/2, 273/28, 83/16 (12) — Poetry (11).

Pron. + self (sg.) — PC. (22); Cr. (28); Bz. (15); AlfH. (109), AlfL.
(67), AlfB. (12) — EcH. 4/27/31, 8/24, 370/16, 382/33 (5); Chron. [Mss.
C, D, E] 39/18, 119/22, 140/11, 188/19, 193/3, 196/8, 204/22, 212/20, 215/18,
216/3, 216/13, 229/24, 204/13 (13); BzH. 67/16, 101/14, 13/13 (3); Bz.
60/13, 72/12, 80/19, 101/6, 103/12, 119/23 (6); WtH. 190/19, 296/29, 3/9/
20, 15/10, 17/2/11, 18/2/15, 22/19, 34/8, 85/2, 100/2, 102/2, 73/2, 114/2.

* Number of occurrences (-). References are given for the
texts in which the usage varies and when the usage is

193/24, 202/21, 206/5, 213/26, 271/12, 280/4, 288/9, 291/23, 299/21,
301/2, 308/8, 38/17, 110/5, 271/20(30); *Scap.* 24 39, 6/42, f. 8/9(3);
Scap. *El. Linda. d.* 24/39, f. 14/44, *mt.* 4/4*, 8/11*, f. 3/11*, 5/9*, 3/5*, *mt.*
3/6* - *R'* *mt.* 1/21, 3/4, f. 18/1, *mt.* 12/48(13) - *OES.* 448/3 (*Kentish*
Charter) - *Poetry* (12)

Pron. + *selfa* (*ag.*) - *æth.* 136/28, 442/9, 444/7, 66/18, 96/34,
120/22, 124/20, 138/15, 158/16, 188/14, 208/32, 296/5, 380/11, 436/6, 444/
16, 468/22, 472/6, 476/3, 284/7(19); *BLH.* 175/27, 13/26, 95/5, 103/30,
119/28, 135/13, 165/32, 215/24(8); *BR.* 89/6; *OES.* 442/12 (*Kentish*
Charter) - *Poetry* (11)

Noun + *selfa* (*pl.*) - *Or.* (12); *Scap.* f. 11 - *Poetry* (1)

Pron. + *selfa* (*pl.*) - *PC.* (15); *Or.* (10); *Bo.* (2); *æth.* (2); *Chron.* (2);
MH. (1); *æth.* (17), *æth.* (19), *æth.* (17); *MH.* (8); *Scap.* (4); *Scap.* *El. R'* (1) -
Poetry (4).

Noun + *selfa* (*pl.*) - *Or.* 42/23, 144/32 (*Mo. l. selfa*).

Pron + *selfa* (*pl.*)[†] - *æth.* 190/18, 449/23; *Or.* 116/25 (*Mo. l. selfa*);
æth. 4/17; *Chron.* (*Mo. l.*) 855/29, 127/17; *æth.* *Ken.* 47/27; *Scap.*
El. Linda. d. 11/46.

Pron + *selfa* (*pl.*) - *æth.* 3/219, 5/54, 4/289; *Scap.* *El. Linda.*
R. 22/71; *Linda. f.* 4/42; *Linda. R.* 22/42

* Reference to page and line of text

† See *Or.* 20/1, 236/24, *æth.* 113(?)

β ~~Noun~~ self - PC. (1); B.H. (2); AelfH. (1); AelfL. (1); M.H. (5) - Poetry (1)

Pron self - PC. (10); Gr. (9); Ro. (6); B.H. (3); M.H. (1); AelfH. (6); AelfL. 8; AelfL. (3); M.H. (4); Corp. (1) - Poetry (20).

Pron selfa - Eccl. 76/7, 466/23 - Poetry 19

Pron selfe (pl.) - Prose (19) - Poetry (5).

γ self + Noun - Poetry (8). selfa + Noun - Poetry (6). self Noun (3).

self + Pron. AelfL. 12/591 - Poetry (2) - selfe + Pron. (pl.)

M.H. 4/9; Corp. L. 22/71.

δ Pron and (coordinate clause) self (2) - PC. 336/16; Gr. 106/38, 116/27, 134/13, 208/34, 216/16; AelfH. ii 8/34, 146/3; AelfL. 26/74; - PC. 228/17 - Poetry (8) - ... selfa Eccl. 326/8; B.H. 163/33.

δ' is confined to the poetry (11) -

ε Relative particle self :- AelfH. ii 452/4; AelfL. 24/93; AelfL. 7/4; M.H. 28/6 - ... selfe (pl.) AelfH. ii 106/18; M.H. 287/23 - ... selfa Eccl. 242/11; B.H. 167/6; Corp. Mt. 27/57, Mk. 15/45, L. 23/51.

(2) The oblique cases - Self modifies a noun or personal pronoun in the Gen. Dat. and Acc. cases. It is always declined strong, with few exceptions (see 2/2).

* - on as the Dat. inflection occurs once in AelfL. 23/33, and several times in the Gospels.



Pl. 112/10, Ar. 170/10, Bo. 100/27) with pronouns, it always follows the word modified immediately.

as Moyses was god's self gospica (Muth. 13/5).

his word for him and his self muste gelyrdon (Bett. 14/12).

[Note. The definite use of self and the weak selfa of the Nom. singular are dialectic or stylistic characteristics of the Aeth. which hold it apart from the Pl. Ar. and Bo. See Miller - E.E.S. Intro.]

III The Compound Reflexive. The compound reflexive is a specialized use of the pronoun emphasized by self. The reflexive pronoun in any of the categories studied above may be made emphatic by addition of the emphatic modifier self. The use is determined by rhetorical or stylistic reasons and not from grammatical necessity. Self is always declined strong. In the prose, it follows its pronoun immediately except Pl. 463/34, Aelf. 236/131, Muth. 56/5, 107/25. In the poetry, there is great freedom of position.

Besides its use with the reflexive pronoun in the

categories given above, there are occurrences of the emphatic genitive reflexive with nouns.

a) The genitive with nouns. This construction is relatively frequent in the poetry, less so in the early West Saxon prose, and has almost disappeared in the late West Saxon, occurring only once in Ælfric and twice in Wulfstan. The construction with agen has driven it out. In its rare use with the pronouns of the first and second person, the construction is unsettled.

(1) Swa awa of minre sylfe cypefe ic gewitan
miste (Cet. 450/21).

(2) Ic þis gidd wrec bi me ful geomore

(3) minre sylfe siot (Ær. 1/10) 2).

ic þu,

ic þe, mine god,

(4) mine sawle beode & minre sylfe lra (Ær. 11²/1) 4/5).

(5) gif þu me hæfel fulne anweald þine sylfes (Bo 20
22).

(6) þu forleost þin rice & þine sylfes feorh (Cet. 105/3).

(7) þe þu

purh pinne syefes gineald rean woldet (Cr. 111/14) 127).

8) pa pu pa profre folium cyte,
pinne syefre runu (Cr. 339)

9) Esunotula nu purh rearocest pin syefes wore (Cr. 9).

10) Jucic ponne gisee purh pin syefes gong (Cr. 234).

11) purh pa we for tad stone anwald ure selfra (Pc. 220/7).

12) pa carfot pe we for his synnum and ure selfra
sictan drigen (Hut. 1/4).

13) He ur sind gerwenete purh ure selfra gwell (Cr. 112)
The Gen. of the ^{Reflex.} pronoun with self agreeing occurs in
8-12; the Gen. of self with the possessive ^{adj.} agreeing with
it in 2-8; the possessive ^{adj.} agreeing with its noun and
self agreeing with the noun also in 13.*

6) the reflexive genitive - occurs as the object of the
verbs forgitan Pc. 34/7, 34/20; gieman Aelfh. ii 158/29; ge-
helpan Bo. 30/12, Hut. 39/15, 40/24, 94/14, 129/13, 150/15, 155/29, 279/
19, 302/1, 305/6; ostreucian Aelfh. i 530/7; pleon Pc. 228/20; re-
can Aelfh. 12/22; giscanian Pc. 332/22; tilian Aelfh. i 242/1;
wieldian Pc. 220/5 - and the Adj. orewne Aelfh. -

* Compare on minne syefes don (Pc. 214/8)

c) The reflexive Dative. The compound form occurs in all the categories except with verbs of motion and quick. It changes the unemphatic pleonastic Refl. Dat. to an emphatic indirect object, expressing the 'for'-relation - *taut hie her him gearuigen ta* *cean kail* (P.C. 246/12), contrasted with - *hie gearuig* *deoflum* *earduinge* and *him selfum* *ee* *wite* (B.H. 77/7). It occurs with: *andwyrðan* P.C. 4/21; *gebeogan* Chron 184/1; AelfH. i 418/34, ii 36/3, AelfH. 23/526, 25/93, B.H. 63/24; *Þuth*. 115/15, 150/11, 166/2, 190/10, 268/10, 269/18, 304/9; *andbregðan* AelfH. i 360/14; *bediglan* AelfH. i 408/17; *emellan* P.C. 449/20; *deman* P.C. 198/25, 415/7, 429/5; *derian* AelfH. i 390/10, *Þuth*. 34/18, 55/5^o; *don* P.C. 387/29, Br. 166/21, AelfH. 304/10; AelfH. i 180/21, AelfH. 19/172, *Þuth*. 113/12, 119/11/16, 209/8, 299/28, 303/7; *dreogan* P.C. 346/19; *geacnian* AelfH. 13/298; *etan* *Þuth*. 140/17; *faestan* P.C. 316/3; *forðifan* AelfH. ii 366/19; *freman* B.R. 132/5; AelfH. ii 458/11, AelfH. 7/206, *Þuth*. 120/7, 280/1; *hearnian* *Þuth*. 34/14; *helpan* B.H. 223/2, *Þuth*. 155/28; *libban* B.H. 165/22; AelfH. i 150/19, ii 74/8, AelfH. 15/40; *logan* P.C. 10/12, 34/4/21, 280/3, 288/7, *Þuth*. 66/3; *lician* P.C. 208/14; *gemetgian* B.O. 139/1; *milician* H. 436/26; AelfH. i 512/35; *ofþan* P.C. 214/21, AelfH.

100/12; olecan P.C. 463/9; sellan Char. 41/37; styrian Aelfh. 17/22;
tellan P.C. 78/1; B.R. 132/4; treuvian P.C. 205/6, 300/14; puncan
P.C. 112/9/12/14/18, 202/20, 306/8, Bo. 66/12; tinguian Aelfh. ii 320/21; wit-
an P.C. 206/19 — with: aerundian Nutt. 156/14; geagnian
Nutt. 193/18; gebiddan Aelfh. i 244/13; geccosan H. 358/24; ge-
earnian Belfh. 95/34, 101/25, Nutt. 282/19, 283/21; facian Or. 152/6;
fon Chron. 161/2; forscawian Aelfh. ii 40/30; fordician P.C. 383/
22; gegarsian Chron. 101/12, Aelfh. i 404/3; gearvian Belfh. 77/7;
goethordian Aelfh. ii 104/23, Nutt. 286/25; habban Belfh. 215/14; ge-
haelden Belfh. 294/22, Aelfh. i 398/31, 530/9, Aelfh. 31/34; minan Belfh. 182/
7; mytan Nutt. 240/18; mynnan Belfh. 145/26; ouarlan Aelfh. i 594/
28; oudaelden P.C. 158/16, Aelfh. 21/311, Nutt. 138/21; geattan Belfh.
90/17, Aelfh. 7/289; gestrieman B.R. 54/8, Aelfh. i 278/16, ii 46/17, Sax.
L. 12/21; tilian Bo. 69/10, B.R. 4/5; tiolan Aelfh. i 412/14, ii 76/32;
getimbrian Belfh. 282/11, Aelfh. i 518/29; underfæidan Or. 284/3;
wamian Aelfh. 11/223; awenan Nutt. 174/8; willan P.C. 158/19; wit-
nian P.C. 54/2, 76/26; gwyrgan Or. 82/2, Belfh. 5/26, Nutt. 171/
22, 173/25; wyrgan Aelfh. 28/116; etan P.C. 316/², drucian
P.C. 316/3; wesan P.C. 54/2, 134/26, 144/13, Or. 220/11, Bo. 45/31, Belfh.
45/15, Aelfh. ii 145/33; weorpan Or. 260/3, Nutt. 49/10; setan Nutt.

190/17; *adebban* B.H. 115/30 — with prepositional phrases
 to *pearfe*, *lofe* etc. P.C. 38/18, 323/3, 364/9, 387/29, 463/54, B.H. 304/
 15, Chron. 62/26, 131/30, B.H. 101/21, Alf.H. i 150/21, 492/20, 538/22, ii 62/35,
 69/12, 432/32, 550/34, Alf. prol./71, 13/56/161/297, 18/40, 23/391, Alf.H. Gen.
 23/9/19, Jud. epil. 263/11, Auth. 44/21, 50/3, 52/3, 73/15, 74/21, 107/25, 112/7,
 119/16, 143/14, 153/13, 154/13/17, 268/12, 299/28, 307/15/20, 310/19, *Swah. Mt.*
 23/31 — with adjectives *bryer* H. 353/26; *angelic* P.C. 306/16; *unge-
 pwane* B.H. 134/29.

d) The reflexive Accusative. Any reflexive object of a trans-
 itive may be made emphatic by addition of self - *He hine*
guadmudde to paem folce (Ch. 112/32) — contrasted with
paet se healea god hine sylfe awa guadmitti (Alf.H.
 16/114). There are 217 verbs with which the emphatic re-
 flexive occurs. The emphasis is never demanded by
 the verb itself, but is rhetorical — except with one
 class, verbs of bodily harm *acwellan*, *ahow* etc.
 which always take the compound reflexive

e) The compound reflexive (Dat. and Acc.) has the same
 range with prepositions as the simple reflexive — the
 addition of *self* depending as usual upon the

phases thrown upon the pronoun — þeah se halga wer
ealne middlænas aetforan him gesaw. (Aelfh. ii 186/10)
— with, he bið swa miccle whitega aetforan ȝodes ge-
ahote swa he swiðor aetforan him sylfum ead-
modra bið (Aelfh. i 514/2).

f) The absolute use of self as reflexive. There
are occurrences in the poetry of the omission of
the reflexive pronoun before self, especially when
it is a sensitive modifier of certain nouns. This
omission is a poetic license and not a substanti-
val use of self: -

þe he wæc on luge ȝeawas
to þissum riðfate sygfer willum (Beo. 2640).

Genitive with nouns: - Beo. 701, 896, 2225, 2361, 2640, 2711,
2777, 3014; Andr. 1300, 1440; Elc. 1206; Gen. 59, 566, 842, 8925; Cr.
1484, 1242; Guth. 53; Jul. 99.

Dative with prepositional phrase:

þe þu mid heathum hefað
ofeligen syllice sygum to seonde (Cr. 1450)
Accusative with (1) verb, (2) preposition.

(1)

his þegnum

ætt sigora frea seolfre gegwode (Eli. 488).

(2) ðesat þa wið seolfre, se þa sæce genæs,
mæg wið mæge. (Bos. 1978).

IV The Reflexive Dative of the Nominative Self(s). There

are a number of cases in which the simple Refl. Dat. and the Nominative sefta occur in the same clause. When in the juxtaposed order (him + sefta), it has been taken as the origin of the Mod. Eng. intensive myself. For the opinions about this, (see introduction page 14.)

The conclusion is here reached that in Anglo-Saxon the pronoun is still felt as a Refl. Dat., self as emphasizing the Nom. noun or pronoun, and there is no consciousness of the two forming a compound

2 Anglo-Saxon to 1000 AD. is a stable language in which the grammatical forms and the syntax are firmly established. It has been shown above that there are hundreds of examples of self, sefta as an emphatic modifier of a Nom. noun or pronoun. It has

been shown that the pleonastic Refl. Dat. is a recognized construction with certain categories of verbs and occurs freely with all writers. It has been shown that this Refl. Dat. may be rendered emphatic by the addition of self which agrees with it in gender, number, and case. The assumption that a rare form, violating all these usages, appears in a few instances, would require the strongest positive evidence for its acceptance. ^{It will be shown} It will be shown below that the Refl. Dat. in this combination occurs only with verbs of the categories established and usually with the verbs with which it occurs alone.

The juxtaposed position in the combination is a result of the simultaneous appearance of the normal order of the two when alone. It has been shown (p. 41) that the normal order of the Nom. pron. and ref. is Nom. Pron. + oblique Pron. + self (P) when an oblique pronoun occurs in the clause; or with self after the verb - Nom. Pron. + verb + self; and (p. 30) that the normal order of the Refl. Dat. is Subject + Refl. Dat.

+ verb, or Subject + verb + Refl. Obj. To illustrate: -

- (1) he syef naes on heofenum (AelfH. i 6/15).
- (2) Swille he hit syef wære (AelfH. ii 165/14).
- (3) þu þu arfaest eac gwarden (M.H. 89/2).

Combine (1) and (3) according to (2) and the result is: -

- (a) Swille he him syef witega wære (AelfH. i 574/12).

or: -

- (4) he is syef sod wisdom (AelfH. ii 556/21)
- (5) and wæs him ana enichtlaq (AelfH. 23/345)

Combine: -

- (b) he is him syef wisdom (AelfH. i 150/9)

a) Non-juxtaposed order - þu he syef geas him to
learnig enichtum (AelfH. i 542/5): - Or. 100/27; AelfH. i 150/9, 500/15, 542/5, ii 22/26, AelfH. 236/27; Rev. 1964; Em. 455, 453; Oros. 260; Ais. 63/3.

- b) juxtaposed order þonne bið þu þu syf wardla
(Bo. 28/24).

(1) with verbs of construction (see p. 1): - adreogan Br. 117/14/102; austellan Muth. 218/28; giewan Or. 42/12, 42/12.

Defl. 221/55; *getimbrian* *Defl.* 208/15; *uritan* *Dr.* 164/5, *Aelf.* 24/102;
wyrcan *Muth.* 236/5; *freuman* *Rev.* 1540. *carfan* *Rev.* 1540.

(2) with verbs of possession (see p. 1): - *bigitan* *Muth.* 254/21;
bran *Aelf.* ii 62/23, *Aelf.* 6/236; *koep.* f. 15/4; *fon* *Dr.* 66/6; *gedri-*
an *Aelf.* *Ex.* 5/7; *habban* *PL.* 374/4/9, 372/24, *Dr.* 20/1, 112/20;
Chron. 215/27; *Er.* 1/13) 23; *niman* *Defl.* 50/22; *reccian* *Rev.* 53/20;
sellan *Aelf.* *En.* 15/15; *geton* *PL.* 235/5; *geutan* *Muth.* 205/3.

(3) with verbs of knowing etc. (see p. 1): - *forescawian* *Aelf.*
En. 22/8; *leornian* *Dr.* 442/1, *En.* 1916; *mytan* *PL.* 90/12; *on-*
findan *Muth.* 177/6; *orgitan* *Rev.* 104/4, *Er.* 117/1) 4/76; *pen-*
can *Muth.* 151/14, 239/26, 241/13; *wat* *PL.* 425/10; *swellan* (*myl-*
lan) *Aelf.* ii 410/19/12.

(4) with verbs of motion (see p. 1): *gforan* *Dr.* 236/24; *astigan*
Muth. 255/21; *cuman* *Chron.* 225/25, 244/4, *Aelf.* *En.* 23/15, *Er.*
114; (*as*) *feallan* *Aelf.* *Josh.* 10/33, *PL.* 463/4; *feran* *Chron.* 211/4,
Aelf. ii 542/22, *Aelf.* 7/213; *gan* *Aelf.* 5/377, *Chron.* 156/3, *Aur.*
1348; *herian* *PL.* 467/23; *hirnan* *Rev.* 173/23, *Aelf.* 7/200, *Aelf.*
En. 18/7.

(5) with verbs of bodily touch (see p. 30): *aslawian* *PL.* 461/
15; *standan* *Dr.* 260/33 - *wesan* *PL.* 304/17, *Rev.* 304/17,

* Verbs which occur with the *Regl. Sub.* alone.

Chron. 222/4, BtH. 173/32, AelfH. i 150/9, 514/14, Aelf. 5/266, 1/63,
Nutt. 58/2, Gr. 112/3, 111/37. Oh. 374, Aid. 38/8; weorpan OE.
324/7, Bo. 49/23.

(6) with verbs of speaking and seeing (sup. 15): 'ameldian
OE. 72/2; 'gecytan Bo. 47/8; 'gesean Bo. 11/8; 'segan Gr.
194/21, Aelf. 11/162; 'geseon Nutt. 203/1, Gr. 611, Gr. 1082, 1116,
Euth. 439.

(7) with indirect object: dagan Bo. 1840; gildan Pr. 48/7; on-
wenden Gr. 112/1, 116; ~~demian~~ OE. 111/14.

Azarias 175— "nu is þær 1111 men
sende to rihte, make me selfa gead!" is un-
intelligible.

V An as an emphatic adjective. Parallel with the
emphatic use of self, there is an emphatic use of an
with nouns and pronouns. When the word modified
is emphatic in contrast with something else, self is
used; when it is emphatic to the exclusion of some-
thing else, an is used. The occurrences are not nu-
merous and are found more frequently with nouns
than pronouns. There is one case of an with a

See p. 118 for occurrences in Legen, Book of the Rest and Book of the
Words of speaking.

reflexive pronoun intensified by self-

It is always weak in the Nom. sg., and may occur in the juxtaposed or non-juxtaposed under-

stand he ana waige as he said see his friend weesean (Pl. 192/21).

Indefinite ~~class~~ by monde trapi ana ~~shude~~ (Pl. 192/21)

It is always strong in the oblique cases and follows the word modified immediately.

(1) with noun: he lytel landrice halfde buton paire byry ane (Ar. 66/15)

(2) with Pers. pron. dara gifa pa him god for more-gra monna dtingum geaf, naef for heia ana (Pl. 40/22)
him to com an fisece & uncafe heia ane ofer brohte (Ar. 84/10)

(3) with Refl. Pron. doune he secal gymb more-gra monna are dencean gif he wolde pa pe he moste gymb hie ane (Pl. 52/22); hafa hie steah pa anum (Pl. 372/6);
he past folc paer ute betwode 7 heia ane paerum luleae (Ar. 166/22).

Summary. Anglo-Saxon regularly uses the oblique

cases of the pers. pron. in the reflexive constructions. Accur in the reflexive sense — rarely as the Genitive object of a verb; as the Dative object of a verb or adjective with an extensive use as pleonastic Refl. Dat. with verbs of construction and possession, with verbs of the exercise of a bodily or mental function, and undacdan, with verbs of bodily exertion and motion; as the Accusative object of transitive verbs; and as the Dat. or Acc. object of prepositions. Self is an adjectival modifier of nouns and pronouns and is used to give emphasis by contrast. It is always declined strong and follows its word immediately except in the Nom. where there is freedom of position and a (probable) dialectal form for the singular. It is specialized to give a emphatic compound reflexive, rare in the Genitive but frequent in the Dat. & Acc. Parallel with self, there is an occasional use of an to give emphasis by exclusion. When the Refl. Dat. and self occur in the same clause they are independent constructions.

Part II.

Early Middle English (—c1250).

The Transition Period (c. 1000 - c. 1150). The texts which fall within this period are the *Ma. A.*^{*} of the Gospels and the interlinear version of the Rule of St. Benedict[†] which are dated respectively 1050 and 1020-30 by their editors. From our point of view, they are entirely upon the Anglo-Saxon basis of construction and form, and the latter ^{exhibits} the further progress of the decay of inflectional ending in self which had already begun in late Anglo-Saxon (see note to p. 11).

The Acc. ending (selfne) persists, but the Dat. appears as a gloss to sibi as - him selfum (14), selfan (29), and self (3). The -an ending is not to be taken as the ending of the weak declension, but rather as a weakening of -an.

I The simple Reflexive. The simple reflexive persists into the Middle English period in the Dat. and Acc. cases. The Gen. case has entirely disappeared, surviving only in the possessive. In the earlier Middle

* Cambridge Univ. Lib. li. 2. 11. See Skene

† See E.E.S. 90 Intro. * * * *

the Acc. form survives as direct object of a verb, but soon gives way to the Dat. form which is established as the objective case of the pronoun in both its Dat. and Acc. functions. The Dat. forms of the third person masc. sg. and the plural, and of the second person plural show many characteristics.

a) The reflexive Dative. The necessary Dat. is lost in two ways. With verbs which take the double construction (Dat. or Acc.) it becomes an objective case when the Dat. form prevails; otherwise it is expressed by aid of a preposition. The plonastic Dat. persists except before prepositional phrases where it is lost in favor of the possessive construction. It occurs only sporadically with verbs of bodily motion and quiet except in Dagamon's Bunt which is still upon the Acc. basis for this construction.

The plonastic Refl. Dat. - (1) with verbs of construction: *drawen*. OEM. M. x/202; *maken* H. 241/28, Hk. 129/35; *AR* 292/21, *L* iii 18/21, 262/20, *Solv.* 437; *scopen* H. 227/8; *setten* *Le*

Ex. 1487; tilen OEM. B. 80, 118; timbran Oem 18112; wachen
O. 1103, 1711; werken H. 225/15, 227/7, L. ii 457/15, O. 11634, 14543, 15-
523, 15502, OEM. M. 15/29, 20/44 — (2) with verbs of possession:
aaddren O. d/151; ahnen L. i 105/11, ii 70/7; bigeten H. 29/29, L.
iii 157/22; biriden L. ii 631/9; biwinnen L. i 405/1, ii 185/2, 262/16,
558/7, iii 92/23; bringen O. 10482; bugen L. iii 237/22; crosen H.
227/24, 229/1, L. i 271/9, 293/22, ii 299/4, N.M. 47/3, O. 3498, 3511, 11
234, 14139, 15096, 17737, 18419, 19764, LEx. 543, 505, 3667; clepien
H. 125/6, L. ii 637/5; carnien H. 41/4, N.M. 19/35, 21/3; finden O. 6416;
~~geten~~ O. 17418; girnen L. ii 614/20; hebben H. 106/20, O. 19052;
nimen H. 27/27, 231/11, 233/6, AR. 164/3, 294/9, N.M. 39/37, L. i 226/8,
233/16, 235/5, 373/12, ii 45/1, 182/14, 200/16, 231/12, 277/15, 316/21, 355/
3, 376/4, 399/15, 408/23, 424/20, 428/22, 550/22, 579/10, iii 21/17, 81/9,
106/16, 147/22, 148/17, 231/15/25, 253/5/16; sechen Hh. 87/1/22, Stf.
10/4; sen (= choen) LEx. 3723; setten H. 115/26; streuen O. 17140;
taken Stk. 480, O. 1092, 12971, 16358, 16371, 16988, LEx. 323; win-
nen L. ii 557/1, 601/22, O. 12249 — (3) with verbs of mental (a)
and bodily (b) action and ~~action~~. ~~afwundren~~ Stk. 309, 1606,
AR. 146/25, 215/6, OEM. Ks. 32/24, Stf. 11/9, 37/5, Stk. 377, AR. 376/27; un-
derstanden Hh. 147/23, AR. 210/9; witen O. 35581 — ~~afwundren~~ Hh.

6/24/157/163/206, 239/27 - DEM. M. 20/26, 27/4 - Stk. 1393, AR. 178/2,
 334/24, O. 151, DEM. M. 25/44, Stk. 2341, 3127 - (3) awaken d. iii
 13/14; huren d. i 363/21; quieten d. ii 592/10, 593/7, regen d. ii 544/18,
 545/10/14, 411/12, iii 13/24, 63/19, DEM. B. 210; speken d. i 173/1, ii 87/2,
 395/2, 625/15, iii 22/15, 65/1, 205/7, 271/10, DEM. P. q. d. 203, 744; slon d. ii 395/15,
 iii 174/15 - gon + slapen d. iii 214/20; sweten d. iii 229/1 - (4) with
verbs of motion and quiet - (a) atwenden d. ii 338/12; becomen
 d. ii 478/11; comen d. i 70/18, 211/18, ii 392/20, iii 99/16, 251/2, 262/6, O. 1710,
DEM. P. q. d. 174, 177, 393; farem H. 25/5, d. ii 550/17, iii 5/16, O. 229, farren
~~Stk. 1465~~ d. i 354/22, ii 392/17, iii 30/12; fleu d. ii 423/11, 427/20, O. 3198, 9139;
farren d. iii 23/10, 131/6, 243/17; gon H. 27/21/22, d. ii 524/24, iii 22/25,
 106/18, 202/16, 211/15, DEM. P. q. d. 125; leapen d. ii 22/5, 467/4; lizen
(adun) AR. 270/26 (carried over to passive wee illid DEM. K. 34
15); lipen d. ii 359/16, iii 6/5; risen O. 2655, 3176, DEM. M. 30/71; raae
en d. ii 24/9, 264/8, wee d. iii 58/5; riden d. ii 395/14; rijende d. ii 418/4;
swinnen H. 51/56; wenden (reference only to d. where Acc.
is used as direct object - elsewhere it may be Acc. him) d.
 i 414/21, ii 4/5, 550/18, 593/9, iii 21/1, 22/19, 24/5, 127/20, 197/2, 240/3,
 247/12 - gon + atstandan d. iii 24/22; germen d. ii 231/14; a-
litten d. iii 106/13; repen d. iii 174/17, farren d. ii 140/1, and



d. iii 217/1, 292/4, 412/13, 552/7; wendan d. iii 174/23, 250/15; to char-
ren d. ii 469/9; to flion d. ii 303/10 - (B) abiden d. ii 433/3; ab-
standen d. iii 33/8; ligen d. ii 344/13; sitten d. i 327/6; standen
d. ii 95/14, 347/6, 623/9, iii 126/13, 268/14, OSM. Pp. 405; wunnen
d. iii 187/2 - wesen H. 39/9, d. ii 408/10, 441/5, 440/5, 577/11, iii 269/6, 285/
25; OSM. Pp. 203, B. 157, ~~to be~~ 2935; weorpan H. 97/30, Wk. 192/15, d. i
12/9, 153/11, 291/2, 381/10, 396/11, ii 338/7, 354/12, iii 216/10 -

The *Ap.* word-order persists -

b) The reflexive Accusative. The construction and word-order remain the same as in *Ap.* The *Acc.* form survives in H., d., and part of OSM. In the other texts, the *Dat.* form, as with the pers. pron., has assumed the function of the *Acc.*, and becomes the objective case form of Middle English. Restan and wendan with other verbs which later become intransitive, still retain their transitive nature.

c) The reflexive with prepositions is still on the *Ap.* basis as to construction ~~and form~~. The *Dat.* form occurs exclusively.

The forms*. The objective forms of the 2nd and 3rd persons

* see Hille - über das Neuhochdeutsche Pronomen - Eng. Stud. II 121 f.



plural show dialectic variations. Me, pe, une, gunne, us, him, hire persist unchanged. Hine occurs as direct object of a verb in H. (4), L. (74)*, Oem. (1), W. (1) with heo L. (1) and he H. (1). The 2nd and 3rd plural are:-

	2 nd Person Pl.			3 rd Person Pl.		
Hom. I	rouleu)7	ou(u)h		heom 7	ham 3	hom i
Lay.	" 8			" 30		
Oem.				" 3		hem 2
Kath. Gr. [†]		" 4		" 10		
A.R.		" 34		" 13		
N.M.		" 1		" 12		
Hom. II	" 2		gie 7			" 13
Orm			guw 11			" 49
Tr V.			gew 5			" 8
L. Gr.			yu 2			" 8

The use of the reflexive forms to express the reciprocal relation is dying out.

II The definite use of self. The definite use of self remains as in A.S. with the weakening of the word.
 *11 cases of him in d. as direct object of beperchen (1), begen (2), clagen (3), seclen (11), tonen (1) † stc., sef, som.



inflectional endings -a, -an to -e, -en :-

a) pat erf pe po herdes over unsheden and pe
selve herdes* het pe lorpuwer... (Wh. 39/12).

(b) and ure ihesu cristi alomed pe selve sunne pe
alle votre ping alomed (Wh. 109/2).

An interesting combination of ilea and selva occurs occasionally, as:-

pe ilea selve ihesu pat is from en gummen

(O.M. Pgl. 649)

III The emphatic use of self. This use of self undergoes violent changes during the period. The origin of the compound forms for the Nominative and the weakening and confusion of case endings will be discussed later. At the close of the period, self is no longer an emphatic adjectival modifier of nouns and pronouns. It persists as such with nouns throughout the period though here it shows a decided tendency to follow the analogy of the pronouns. With pronouns the change is complete. The Nom. self by addition of a pe

* inaccurately translated "and the herdsmen themselves" instead of "these same herdsmen".

element, becomes a compound pronoun which repeats the pronominal subject in an intrasigned form to render it emphatic and may be used as absolute subject. The oblique cases coalesce with their pronouns to form an emphatic compound personal pronoun. The hardening of a compound is a gradual growth and it is not possible to state definitely the date of its completion; but during this period the compound is close enough to allow of no intervening word as in Agr.

a) The Nominative. The five types of Agr. order ($\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon$, see p. 41) remain to which are added the absolute compound subject in principle clause (δ), in subordinate clause (γ). The Agr. self persists in the earlier texts in α , while the compound forms occur in the non-juxtaposed orders. The oblique form seuen appears beside the Nom. self, selue in the compound forms.

(α) *fordi p^{er} se self sweet & gnam ipse electurus*
act. 1172 2/2



(1) þe he himself biht (quam ipse promisit) WR. 21/1.

(2) þo he him seluen com - Wh. 187/36.

Ah ich mi self more L. i 376/3.

(1) Pron. + self. ie H. 119/15; we L. ii 142/7; - þu L. i 135/16, 312/11, 318/8, 419/5; ii 201/9, 281/15, 296/6; ge L. ii 206/2; - he H. 109/5, 112/15, 229/22; L. ii 32/10, 170/1, 350/22, 432/21, 546/3, 574/11; WR. 79/3, 105/23; heo (fem. sg.) WR. 97/11, 119/3, 121/1, 131/32; OSM. M. 15/426; heo (pl.) L. i 255/15, ii 93/11/15, 101/17 - (- silfe) WR. 99/7. [30].

(2) Pron. + Dat.* self. ie VR. 53/16, STM. 11/13, O. 12592, 16242; - þu J. 579/5, O. 4162, 5020; - he H. 95/5, 153/5, 235/5; L. i 35/3, ii 117/7, 119/13, VR. 35/19, 119/7; WR. 27/1; AR. 144/5, 234/17, 258/4, 292/15, 335/22, 375/26, 111; 42; heo (sg.) Wh. 47/13; L. iii 138/21; WR. 23/33, 25/15; heo (pl.) WR. 25/17; AR. 154/1; (þegg) O. 18936. [30]

(3) Pron. + Dat.* seluen. us L. i 221/19, ii 185/18; - ge O. 17952; - he Wh. 183/31, 187/36, SK. 1139; þegg O. 17860, 17866. [2]

(4) Pron. + mi self. L. i 376/3. [1]

(B) 3. Pron. —* self. ie H. 277/3, VR. 4/6; O. 17168; þu STM. 16/31, O. 9395, 10142, 11987; ge AR. 226/19; - he H. 35/32, 115/16, 239/29; VR. 111/25, 112/5; Wh. 49/6; AR. 106/18, 160/26, 310/7, 388/28, 394/13, 396/10; Or. B/195, 1090, 2222, 3192, 3223, 4170, 5085.

* me, þe, him, hire, us, eow, heom

6324, 9133, 9357, 9389, 9401, 9421, 10261, 10693, 11105, 12244, 139

34, 17002, 18448, 18931, 19071, 19249, 19529: heo(faq.) H. 157/3,

WR. 119/1, Stk. 1567, O. 8655: heo(pe.) AR. 212/2. [49]

(2) Pron. -^{*}selue - we H. 11/1: he Nh. 21/34; L. ii 28/23, iii 105/20 [4].

(3) Pron. -^{*}seluen - je H. 35/21, VR 93/23: - he AR 340/3, 385/16, OCM. 13/644. [5].

(4) Pron. pi self - L. ii 329/2, OCM. PpL 100 [2].

(Y) (1) -^{*}self + Pron. ie L. i 136/15: - he H. PM. 154; L. i 27/2, 169/15, iii 189/2, ii 261/20, 433/14. [7].

(2) -^{*}selue + Pron. we L. i 141/3. [2].

(3) -^{*}seluen + Pron. he L. iii 249/22, L. 2889 -

(4) mi, pi self + Pron. ie L. i 361/17, ii 290/18, 466/8, 526/8, 568/9, iii 120/11, 127/6, i 34/13, AR. 318/11: pe L. iii 249/22; OCM. PpL. 1350. [11]

(8) (1) Pron. and... -^{*}self. ie AR. 28/18: - pe O. 1252, 1306: - he H. 235/21, L. i 19/18, 93/17, 125/18, 349/11, ii 524/22, iii 31/10, 114/2

VR. 57/16, Nh. 51/23, Stg. 7/6, Stk. 1083, AR. 134/20, 390/16, O. 1079,

1548, 10816, 11252, 14500, 19307, OCM. PpL. 232, 246: heo(faq.) WR. 21/1

(2) -^{*}selue L. iii 103/6.

(3) seluen we L. iii 87/8 :- pe stk. 634 : ge Hh. 115/
9, L. i 247/16 : heo (fag.) Hh. 147/18 : heo (pl.) L. i 257/15 ; iii 92/14, Hh.
157/35 ; ... 25, 179/11, ... 65/15

(4) mi, pi self. ie L. ii 518/11 :- pe OMM. Pffh. 350

(E) (u) Relative + self - pe stk. 2378 ; he H. 9/35, 147/20,
VV. 117/34 : heo (pl.) H. PM/225 - (2) selue, he Hh. 91/12 - (3) self
seluen O. 14944. [7].

(5). There is not the heo hal. him self was back his
anite H. PM/114 -

(1) self (he) - Hh. 185/34, L. i 39/17, ii 44/4 : (heo fag.) OMM. 380/19:

(2) him self WR. 21/8 - (3) seluen Hh. 103/19 [7].

(7). ihesu crich hik acorde also him self and. Hh. 45/1
u, him self L. ii 130/10, iii 208/20, Hh. 45/1, 61/12, 87/29, 121/13, 163/29,
O. 4221, ... 77, 16903, (pl.) L. i 223/18 - (2) him self OMM. Pffh. 47 -
(3) - him self Hh. 111/9, 191/2, OMM. St. 32/31 - (4) pi self Stf 22/2,
R. 124/6.

There are three occurrences of pe self (O. 4666, 12789,
15085) with an imperative with an independent subject

b) the oblique case. It seems from the unviolated
juxtaposed order of the elements, the loss of meaning

of the case endings (*self*, *selue*, *seluen*), and the occurrence of the *mi*, *pei* forms that the pers. pron. + adjective modifier of *Ag.* has become an emphatic compound pronoun. It occurs as direct object (a) and as indirect object and object of a preposition (b). The forms are: -

	<i>selfue</i>	<i>seluen</i>	<i>seluan</i>	<i>selue</i>	<i>self</i>
a) <i>me</i>	L. (1)	VR (2), L. (3-)			STM. (1)
b)	L. (1)	H. (2), L. (4)		L. (2)	
a) <i>pe</i>		H. (1), L. (4)			
b)		H. (1), L. (2), O. (2)		VR (2), L. (1)	H. (2)
a) <i>shine</i>	L. (1)				L. (1)
<i>him</i>		VR (1) AR. (1), O. (2) L. (4), O. (2), AR. (1)		L. (1)	
b) <i>him</i>		NR. (2), STJ. (1), HM. (1)		L. (3)	AR. 4, HM. (1)
a) <i>hire</i>		O. (1)			H. (1), AR. (1)
b)		NR. (1), STK. (1)		NR. (2)	
a) <i>us</i>					
b)		L. (1), AR. (1), NR. (1)			
a) <i>eon</i>			H. (1) STJ. (1)	H. (2)	STJ. (1)
b)		STK. (1), L. (1), AR. (1)			
a) <i>hom</i>		NR. (1), L. (1)		L. (1)	
b)		STJ. (1), KO. (1), RO. (1), L. (1)			STJ. (1), NR. (1)
		1. 8	2	10	14

pi self occurs AR. 150/7 and hire self WR. 92/16, and the peculiar form homeri sylphon WR. 107/2.

c) Self with Nouns. The non-juxtaposed self in the Nom. is always compounded. The juxtaposed is about equally divided between the adjective and the compound. In the oblique cases, the compound form occurs only 3 times (O. 8770, 11211, 15633) out of forty examples. In the Nom. self is usual, in the oblique cases seliv, seluen.

A construction peculiar to L. is the inversion of self when the noun is preceded by a possessive:-

Eune sune he hafde

by voluan his grene (L. 110/18).

IV The Compound Reflexive. The construction has undergone some modifications. The compound Gen. as Gen. modifier of nouns and as Gen. object of verbs has disappeared. It occurs in its Dat. use, but in a much more limited range than in Ags., the Dat. relation being expressed now more frequently by a preposition. The use as direct object of a verb is, in comparison with the



simple reflexive, relatively greater than in Agr. With prepositions, the usage has been extended to embrace the older Dat. uses.

As an emphatic Reflex. Dat. of interest it occurs with maken (L. ii 63/17, Hh. 45/3; 237/2) and timbrien (L. i 202/14), and with prepositional phrases with on (L. ii 589/22) and to (H. 123/28, L. i 14/10, 275/3, Hh. 95/16, 123/25, 105/32).

The forms hine selfre (H. 63, L. 33) and hine selve [L. 65] occur sporadically in H. and regularly in L. as direct object of a verb. Elsewhere the Dat. of the pronoun [him etc.] is generalized as an objective case with confusion of the reflexional ending of self. It is probable that the combination is now felt as a more or less close compound where the consciousness of pronoun + adjective modifier is lost (see p. 41).

The WR.* stands closer to the Agr. in its preservation of forms. The Dat. Fem. occurs 6 times as hyre sylfre, 3 times as hyre sylfe, and once as hyre sylfren. The Dat. elsewhere occurs as — selve(n). The Acc. Fem. sg. and pl. is hyr selve.

* See Intro. p. xv.

Forms of the Compound Reflexion

		Hom. I	Lay.	O.E.M.	Hom. II	st.f.	st.k.	st.m.	L.R.	st.M.	Brn.	V.V.	S.L.	Total
me	+ <u>Self</u>	1						1						2
mi														
pe		2								4	2		1	9
pi		2							4					6
us		3							1					4
ou								1	5					6
him		5				1	2		19		1			28
hire							1		3	1				5
heom						1		3	1	1			1	7
hine		2												2
		15				2	3	5	35	6	3		2	69
me	+ <u>Seluen</u>	2	2		2	1			1		3	2		13
mi		1												1
pe		9	1			3	1	3			31	23	1	72
pi			1						3					4
us		4			2				5		3	3		17
ou		2					1	1	7			6		17
him		8	14	1	40	3	5		26	3	54	19	2	175
hire			1		2			1	11	2	2			21
heom		2	6		12		2	5	11		8	14	1	61
hine			3											3
heo(f. 19)														1
		28	28	1	58	9	9	10	64	5	101	67	4	385
us	<u>selue</u>	2	1	1										4
ou			1	1										2
his		13	6	7										26
heom		1	1											2
hine		3	6		1									10
heo(f. 19)														1
		19	15	9	2									45
hine	<u>selue</u>	3	3											6
me		1												1
		4	3											7
		66	46	10	61	11	12	15	97	11	104	67	6	516

* Generalized form - see p. 14 + for selue stem 12

V. Ane (one) as a noun and pronoun modifier. With nouns it remains as in Ags. with weakening of the inflectional endings to ane.

Drihten hit one wat (AR. 160/22).

De manne ne leuht noht be bread ane (VK. 89/3).

With pronouns the situation is more complicated. It no longer modifies the oblique cases of the simple reflexive parallel to self, but modifies the compound reflexive -

þat he had newe imakes to him self one (ORM. 976/512).

In the Nom., the usage is irregular -

- (1) By he ana wunende (WR. 65/22).
- (2) the scoldish ane spoken (VK. 141/23).
- (3) þa his hire ane were (Stk. 177).
- (4) þær he was him ane (O. 11748).
- (6) gif he were all (h)one (VK. 123/18).
- (7) And he kunne litte,
loke him self one
þe he sealle (ORM. 21/20)
- (8) þonne his way siene - in onliche stude, at hire one

Alt. 150/22.

(9) ich am myself al one (O.M. 4, 51).

(10) ich hene veebe wille al my self on (O.M. P. 4, 524).

(11) ut gomenin vi ham one (O.M. 14, 1).

There are all efforts to replace the Aqs. construction with ana in non-juxtaposed position. With the decay of endings we find ane (one) representing all cases, and dependant upon position to determine its relation to another word. The only variation which occurs in our texts with any regularity is the development parallel to self in similar circumstances.

— 2. c. (3 kind (4) above. The occurrences are: Pron.... — *ane
Gth. 22/7/8, 30/10; Stk. 2265; R. 152/16, 152/17/18, 160/17/22, 252/10/17; NM.
39/39; L. iii 3/11; O. 222, 1025, 1655, 1699, 3194, 3204, 9135, 9145, 11745,
11754: Pron. + — *ane O.M. 14/8. H. 271/34, Gth. 1012, Stk. 111.

VII The B-text of dayamon [†] Beut. This text, which is a copy of text-A about fifty years later, is, from the point of view of this study, a modernization of the original which gives the image of its period (c. 1250). It changes the original in four particulars. The four are:

* me, for him etc.

† See

hine, - selfne have disappeared in favor of the new objective. The juxtaposed Nom. self is changed to the compound him self. All the occurrences of me, pe + skelf (selue, seluen) in the Nom. and oblique cases are changed to mi-, pi. Finally seluen loses its final -en, becoming selue.

Summary. At the end of this period the three cases of the Aq. simple reflexive have been generalized to one objective case with the Dat. form which is used extensively as direct object of verbs and object of prepositions and occasionally as plonastic reflexive Dat. with verbs of constructing and possessing. Self as an adjective modifier has been displaced by a compound form except with nouns where it persists partially. In the oblique cases, it has coalesced with the personal and reflexive pronouns to form a compound emphatic pronoun and has lost largely its case-distinctions by weakening of the endings. It occurs as self, selue, seluen in all constructions. Aue is no longer felt as a parallel construction.

to self. It is wavering as to its development, but shows signs of developing a compound in the Nom. singular. & that of self.

Part III

Conclusions reached

I Development of forms. It has been pointed out in the introduction that the theories hitherto offered as to the development of the compound forms are inadequate to account for the phenomena which the texts here studied exhibit. The three phases of the question to which our study has brought us are the development of the Dative pronominal element in the compound pronoun used as an intensifier of the Nom.; the development of the mi-, pi- element of the first and second person singular in the compound pronoun in all its uses; and the appearance of the three forms of the second element of the compound (self, selue, seluen) with no distinctive of case.

a.) The pronominal Dat. + self in the Rom. Three theories have been advanced to account for the pronominal Dat. element of the compound (see Introd.). These are: (1) influence of the French lui-même; (2) the influence of the oblique cases; (3) the hardening to a compound of the pleonastic Refl. Dat. + self with verbs of motion in consequence of the loss of feeling for the Refl. Dat. in this construction. These may be answered in order from the facts established

(1) The form appears in texts which show no French influence and is too early for it. The Whitney version of the Rule of St. Benedict is the most notable example of this (see Schriber-Introd. xvi).

(2) It occurs before the s. d. forms have been generalized for the oblique cases (L. H. W. etc.). In the earlier and more grammatical texts, it does not carry the oblique ending -en with it. A parallel development is seen with ane where no compound oblique forms exist.

(3) It has been shown (p. 52) that the Ag. construction

Ref. Dat. + self was the result of the word-order of the two occurring simultaneously, and that each was an independent construction. The compound Nom. occurs while the pleonastic Ref. Dat. is still an active construction with verbs of motion (vid. especially). It shows no disposition to occur more freely or earlier with the categories of verbs established for the Ref. Dat.

The significant facts of the development are that self persists in the juxtaposed position later than it does in the non-juxtaposed, and that one develops a parallel compound form

It has been shown that the L. A.-text and the WR. stand nearer to the Ags. basis than the other texts in their retention of these Acc. forms and ending (thine, selfe) and that in the use of the Ref. Dat. Comparing the Ags. usage of the Nom. self (p. 41) with the Middle English (p. 66) we find that these two texts stand upon the Ags. basis when the juxtaposed word-order (a) prevails, upon the Middle English when the non-juxtaposed prevails. That the compound arose first when self was separated

from its noun or pronoun, and was extended to the cases where it was not separated, is a legitimate conclusion. The reason for this is not far to seek. In all other cases, self is joined immediately to the word it modifies -

he self saagde —

he enuade him selfne

he seah God selfne etc.

but he was self pae..

This held for Ogs. where case endings were sufficient to show relation; but when these endings weakened and position was necessary to show relation and under the influence of the vastly greater number of occurrences of the juxtaposed self, the non-juxtaposed self of the Nom. lost its power of standing alone. Similar conditions held for ane. It became necessary then to repeat the subject as a reinforcement to self. It was repeated in a disjunctive form, an office not far removed from the use of the Rel. Pr. The first element of the conj.

is, therefore, a disjunctive pronominal reinforcement. The preponderance of the me-, pe- forms of the first and second person singular in these early texts shows that this was the first step in the development for all persons and numbers. As shown by a comparison of the texts, it probably began in the North and extended South and West.

b) The mi-, pe- element in the compound. Three theories have been advanced to account for the possessive element in the modern English compound, only the last of which takes into consideration the earlier occurrence of the mi-, pe- forms (see introd., here are) (1) that they arise from the emphatic genitive min self etc., (2) that they arise from the substantive use of self, and (3) that mi-, pe- was at first a variant spelling of me-, pe-.

(1) It has been shown that the emphatic genitive of the first and second person is of very rare occurrence in Aeg., and is a construction which is on the wane, almost disappearing in Africa and Mesopotamia. It is fur-

ther a very unsettled construction, and it is not possible to consider it the source of the possessive forms.

(2) The evidence for a substantive use of self is very slight. Mätzner (Gram. II p. 11) cites one example: and hāfdon eallre geseald ge heora sgeres ealles on eallum pingum (S. Basil p. 24). To this may be added the absolute use of self in the poetry, and the cases where the possessive agrees with self in the Gen. after a noun (see p. 5124b), both of which have been answered. This one occurrence cannot be taken as indicating a general use of self as substantive. This view is rejected, however, because it explains neither the fact that the mi-, pi- forms occur at least a century before the possessive is found in the plural nor the reason why there is a difference in the first and second persons and the third person.

(3). The last view approaches the truth though it is too vague to be accepted as stated.

The facts are that the mi-, pi- forms occur throughout the period (1150-1250), beside the both forms.

cases, i.e. the possessive forms do not occur in the plural till over a century later and never in the third person except in sporadic cases of analogy much later. They do not occur at all in the *Armsalun* or *bica* and *virtues*. They do occur occasionally in the other texts, thus: -

*	Nom.				Oblique							
	self		self		self		seluen		self		seluen	
	mi	pi	me	pe	mi	pi	mi	pi	me	pe	me	pe
Day	11	1	1					1			15	8
H.			1			2	1		1	4	4	11
OSK	2	1										
Stf	1										1	
OL	1	1	1			4		3			1	

In day, text-B. the *mi*, *pi* forms occur exclusively.

An hypothesis which covers the condition is that the *i* of *mi*, *pi* is an autographic device to indicate the pronunciation of *me*, *pe* in an unaccented syllable (*me* ^{self}) similar to the spelling before, *bipenchen* found in the texts. This pronunciation arose in the Nom. where the disjunctive pronominal element was a repetition of a subject pronoun

See pp. 67-69, 70, and 71.

† In the Agr. poetry *sel* always bears the accent and where possible the alliteration.

and unemphatic. It was extended to the oblique cases, and there became identified with the unemphatic possessive on account of their similarity of sound. This is probably the condition in day 18th.

This hypothesis explains the occurrence of the recurring possessive forms only in the first and second persons singular, the appearance of the *mi*, *pi* forms in the Nom. and of the *me*, *pe* forms in the oblique case of the earlier texts, the non-appearance of the *mi*, *pi* forms in *Om* and *Vi V.* (the former, from his well-known attention to pronunciation and spelling; the latter by the fact that the writer never used i to indicate the pronunciation of -e- in unaccented syllables, having only before, beperchen etc.), and the generalization of the forms later to the oblique case.

c) self, selue, seluen By reference to the Tables on pages 67-69, 70, and 73, it will be seen

that the forms self, selue, seluen occur with all persons and number of the pronoun both as Nominative and oblique case. These forms arose from the Ager-inflectional endings of the Nom., Dat., and Acc.

Ager.	becomes	Middle English
Nom. sg. self		self
" pl. selfe	(selfe)	self
Dat. sg. m. selfum	(selfan)	seluen, selue
" " f. selfre		selue
" pl. selfum		seluen selue
Acc. sg. m. selfe	(selue) *	

Some of the earlier texts (L. Hh. V. V) attempt to keep up the distinction between the Nom. self and the oblique seluen. Chm shows a conscious striving against the use of selfum in the Nom. which he must have considered incorrect, as is shown by the marginal corrections: -

þat all he wæs him self þan hidd
 from- him selfum hidd (L. 1090)
 and to -

* Say. hine selfe, hine selue

For Marge & for himself as
from - For ~~and for Marge~~ & for himself as (L. 3562).
There are 24 of the former changes and 4 of the latter*.

But as distinction of case ending breaks down more and more, and the consciousness of a single compound form for all constructions arose, the three forms are indiscriminately as both Nom. and oblique case.

II The simple and compound Reflexives. In Ag. self is added to the simple reflexive to make it emphatic while in Mod. Eng. the compound reflexive is the usual unemphatic object of verbs. There are various degrees of emphasis expressed in Ag. and Early Mod. Eng. by self. The strongest is by an expressed contrast:

Wte aegter ge hi selfe claene gehealdet ge eue vatre
of his gedewolan ahwiergāt (PL. 403/21).

It is used when the subject is one which usually receives emphasis, Christ, God etc (see p. 40) -

1 dattt Christ... him selfe geade medde (PL. 300/-).
See note to L. 900, 1078, 1090, 1253, 1345, 4162, 4227, 4868, 5353,
7403, 8668, 9133, 9918, 10041, 11251, 11818, 14530, 16877, 16903,
17566, 19306, 19308, 19578, 19668-3532, 3519, 41889, 17517.

when there is an implied contrast:-

(c) *donne seel he hine selfne... tælan* (P.C. 190/15) - rather than anybody else.

with simple emphasis on the pronoun:-

(d) *se ote hine selfne geadmæt, se bið ahafen* (Alfr. ii 482/16).

The first three [(a), (b), (c)], are characteristic of the Alfridian prose, while (d) occurs more freely in Alfric and Wulfstan. It is not until we reach Mid. Eng. that we find the compound reflexive used without emphasis.

(e) *auer alle god mon
geuede hine selfne* (L. ii 254/17).

This construction is not possible in Agr., and can occur only after self has lost its significance as a adjectival emphasizer by contrast.

Life -

I was born in Union, S.C., Feb. 4, 1874 where I attended the public and private schools until my entrance into the South Carolina Military Academy in the fall of 1889. I received an "honorable discharge" before the end of the first session. In 1890, I entered Davidson College N.C. where I graduated with the A.B. degree in 1894 and A.M. in English under Dr. W.S. Curvell in 1895. In Oct. 1895 I entered the Johns Hopkins University. I have studied under Professors Bright, Browne, and Wood; Dr. Fox, Armstrong, Ogden, and Marden — to all of whom I desire to express my gratitude, especially to Professor Bright to whose thorough training and to whose scholarship and enthusiasm I owe much.



